

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

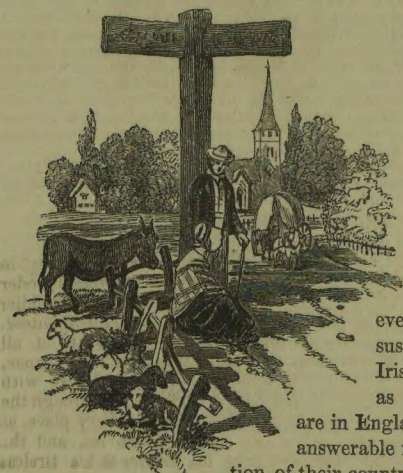


No. 251.—Vol. X.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

INVESTMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.



HE scheme of the Protectionist Leader, for the regeneration of Ireland, is crushed; it met with no support in the money market, incredulous of profits on Irish investments; and among the mass of the community, recent events have awakened a suspicion and dislike of the Irish landowners, who, as the only ruling class, are in England believed to be more answerable for the wretched condition of their country, than they themselves imagine. The great argument in favour of the bill, that it would improve the land of Ireland to the amount of twenty-three millions sterling, had but little influence here; indeed, it rather told against it than otherwise. Why should the credit of England be pledged to add to Irish rent-rolls? The answer was not satisfactory. It was said of one of the Roman Emperors, that had he never ruled, men would have always believed in his great capacity for ruling; but experience undeceived them. Had Lord George Bentinck never brought forward his great and comprehensive plan, he might have been thought to have the materials of a statesman in him; the zealous party leader would have been a minister *in posse*. But it is easier to excite wonder than win confidence; and when it came to a question of details and practice, the plan broke down; perhaps there was never witnessed a more signal parliamentary

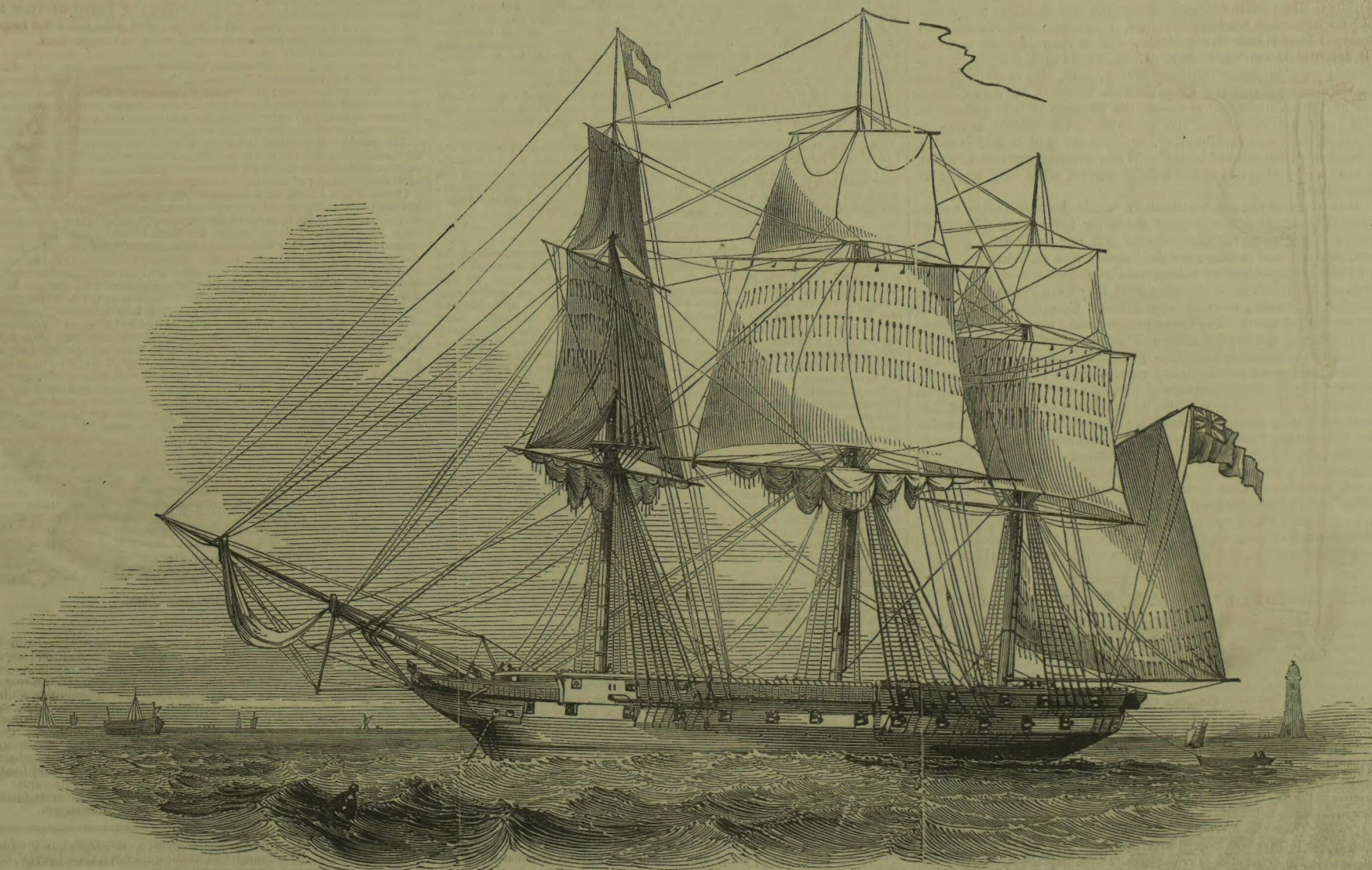
failure. As the discussion proceeded, it seemed to meet with less and less support; and the debate of Monday prepared the public for its rejection. It was lost on Tuesday by a majority of 214. As it was proposed as a measure of relief, the arguments that proved the outlay on unskilled or rough labour, such as cuttings and embankments, to be the least portion of the expense of a railroad, and others of a similar practical character were, perhaps, the most telling. The financial question, and the general policy of Government advances, which were dealt with by Sir Robert Peel, can be brought against such plans at all times; and of these something remains to be said.

The Debate has done a great deal of incidental and indirect good in drawing attention to the resources of Ireland, as well as to its miseries. The effect of the discussions on the "Relief" Bills of Lord John Russell is depressing almost to the verge of despair; but the Bentinck debate has, at least, informed the world that there is a brighter side to the picture, though darkened over for the present. It is almost impossible that the anomalies in the condition of Ireland can much longer continue in the face of proofs that money and labour alone are wanted to open up sources of wealth as certainly as the same two powers have brought forth the same elements from lands and regions much less favoured by nature. But the rock must be smitten before the strength-giving waters will gush forth. The rod of gold held by the hand of Toil can work changes as mighty as the wand of any enchanter in song or fable. The strong hand of labour is stretched forth in vain if the great talisman, wealth, is wanting. Why is it withheld? It is very usual to say that no undertaking will succeed in Ireland; but we doubt if all the experiments have been fully or fairly tried. It is certain that capitalists who have proposed to embark money in profitable enterprises have met many difficulties which they have not to encounter in England. But not a few of the obstacles come less from the people at large, who are but too happy to get work when fair dealing and fair pay go with it, than from the holders of

property. As a body it appears in a thousand ways that the curse of need and embarrassment is upon them: they are obliged to screw and extort the utmost farthing that can be got in any possible way from anybody; the needy man in the false position of a wealthy one cannot exhibit the qualities of independence. Has no enterprise ever been stopped at the very outset by the extravagant demands of the proprietors of land? Or has it never been thwarted by the complicated interests that are involved in the land in Ireland? Here is a whole field of inquiry opened, not yet sufficiently explored. Sir Robert Peel touched on the point on Tuesday night.

The embarrassments of the proprietors in Ireland, the competition for land, the intricate holdings, and the extraordinary powers with which the law has armed the landlords, are all unfavourable to the development of the "live and let live" principle, which is the soul of all enterprise. Labour may be oppressed and ground down, even to the crushing it out of existence; for men being born, must live, and purchase life at any price. But the yoke of necessity, that presses whole nations into serfdom—and the Irish cottier is as much a serf as the Russian peasant, with the difference that he is worse fed—cannot be applied to money, to masses of capital. As if conscious of its power and value, it brooks no unfair treatment, and flies from all lands where men or laws place obstacles in its way, to where it can make better terms. Overridden by middlemen, mortgages, debts, and embarrassments, Irish land has not been able to make such a treaty with English money as to induce it to cross the Channel, and drain, build, mine, and fish, though profit is to be made from all these operations. The state of property there has as much to do with the absence of capital, as the disposition of the people; their mistrust, suspicion, and a disbelief in the real intention of any person to benefit them, can be removed by time and a little management; that has been proved by others besides Lord George Hill at Gweedore.

Still, the great question of the want of capital in Ireland remains:



H. M. NEW FRIGATE "THETIS."—DRAWN BY MR. N. M. CONDY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

why does it not go there? Ignorance of the country, or, what is worse, perverted knowledge of it, are, perhaps, still more injurious in their effects than the unsatisfactory state of property. The Irish Channel has been a cause of misery to both countries. Ireland is nearly a foreign nation to England, and one of those of which we know least. The best works on it have been written by Frenchmen and Germans; while the Englishman, who, like Ulysses,

Has become a name
For always roaming with a hungry heart

over the face of the whole world, generally takes his ideas of Ireland from newspapers, tourists, and the debates. Thus, there is much that we do not know at all, and more that we know wrongly; and, on these impressions, as a people, we act—or, rather, refrain from acting—and send our capital forth to every nation of the earth, except the portion of our own Empire that lies at our door.

The strongest argument in favour of a Government holding out some direct encouragement to speculation in Ireland is that, in private hands, capital is not always so wisely used as may be supposed. It has its prejudices and aversions, as well as its panics and manias; and the prejudice that withholds it so obstinately from one field is often as unreasonable as the mania that sends it rushing blindly into another. Now, in no case, can capital be worse than lost; and has England lost no capital in investments far more unsafe than the worst Irish speculation that ever was broached? Mexican gold and Peruvian silver have sucked down, into the unreturning gulf of mining speculation, capital that, spent in the search for less brilliant metals, or in coal beds, or quarries, or fisheries, in Ireland, would have returned a fair profit, with the advantage, at least, of being spent under the control of the owners.

Here is an element that is too often left out of the calculation of private enterprise; but, like an unseen star, it may exercise a terrible "disturbing influence," where no allowance is made for it. Private enterprise is a magnificent thing, when it succeeds; but it is not always guided with perfect judgment. The very essence of speculation is risk; still it is a pity that so much capital goes into fields where loss is almost a certainty. Private enterprise sent millions to make the railroads and canals of the American States, in the shape of loans: some have been repudiated—the payment of others has been resumed, and partially and slowly some of the money may be got back again; but how much ruin has been wrought in the meanwhile? Money embarked in foreign State loans is committed to all the accidents of politics and State difficulties, in which experience proves that the foreign creditor has the worst of every change. He has no actual security for his property, no power of compelling payment. At the present moment the Tobacco Duties of Mexico are by all kinds of pledges and engagements set aside and reserved to pay the English bondholders; but Santa Anna takes them to defray the expenses of the war, and the creditors go unpaid. What remedy have they? None but the Christian virtues of faith and patience, both admirable as a moral discipline, but in money matters highly inconvenient. Take another instance; immense sums of English capital are invested in French and Belgian Railroads; the shares are held by hundreds in this country, in the present state of things, to profit and advantage. Can any one tell what they would be worth in a political convulsion? What would another Directory, or Convention, another Robespierre or Napoleon do with the revenues of these lines, if there was a chance of seizing and appropriating them? Can we believe there would be the slightest scruple about it? It may be said the English holder could sell out; perhaps he might; but if it had to be done suddenly, and under the pressure of alarm, every sale would be at a loss; there is quite enough of the spirit of Capel-court across the Channel to take every advantage of such a crisis. A wholesale confiscation of English share property, in case of a war, is quite possible, and we are not sure whether at such a time it would not be a popular measure. Peace might bring about a settlement; but let the Danish claims, and the case of Baron de Bode, and a thousand others, tell how slowly peace repairs the injuries and spoliation of war. There is another contingency to which capital invested in Continental Railroads is liable, which has not yet excited any attention—it is the awful destruction that will be made of them during hostilities. They will be the best means of communication, and therefore the objects of campaigns and battles, as bridges, roads, and fords always have been; if they cannot be held they will be blown up, so as to be rendered useless to the enemy. Certain it is they will play a prominent part in future military history, and, like everything else that has contributed the most glorious chapters to that Chronicle of the madness of man—at the expense of the possessors. Has any one calculated the probable dividends of a line in the possession of a hostile army, or with miles of it laid in ruins, "black with the miners' blast?" While sending out our millions, it is as well perhaps to reflect a little even on what may be remote possibilities.

It is for these reasons we think it would be worth while to inquire if there are not still good fields for investment within our own Empire, where the Government is in our own hands, and our own strength and courage are the barriers against invasion. It is for these reasons that the mines, and coal-fields, and fisheries of Ireland, are worth more attention than they have yet received from English capitalists; there is one Fishery Company, for instance, paying 20 per cent! The Government should not engage in them, for it is a bad trader; Commerce is not its function; but it might do enough to guide money into profitable channels, with no loss to itself, and great benefit to the community. It may prepare the way by simplifying the tenures of property, and making it possible to enter into these undertakings, which, in the present state of Ireland, meet with so many difficulties; it is the want of this foundation that makes Lord George Bentinck's plan appear more impracticable than it really is; and with confidence and a fair prospect of returns, his scheme would be unnecessary. Even now, England would have been richer by many a score of millions, had our capitalists invested their money in Ireland, of which knowledge is easily to be got, and where control of their funds would have been possible, instead of pouring them madly into foreign lands of which they knew nothing, and where they are completely powerless.

THE "THETIS" FRIGATE, THIRTY-SIX GUNS.

This very fine ship was built on the design of Messrs. Read, Chatfield, and Creuze—three gentlemen educated in the late School of Naval Architecture at Portsmouth, who were ordered by the Admiralty, in 1842, to send in designs for a Line-of-battle Ship, a Frigate, and a Brig, with a view of determining whether a regular course of education in the science of Naval Architecture, had been practically useful or not. By a most extraordinary fatality, the Board of Admiralty of the year 1832 had arrived at the conclusion, that such a course of education was not requisite for the Government service—that the construction of our ships would be best provided for in the hands of practical seamen, assisted by the ordinary and superior class of ship carpenters—that a knowledge of the mathematical and physical sciences had little to do with the matter—and that a course of education embracing a cultivation of these sciences, would be more likely to produce theoretical than practical shipwrights. Accordingly, the First Lord of the Admiralty abolished, in 1832, the School of Naval Architecture, and the construction of the navy was placed under a very different dominion.

Fifteen years' experience, however, of this kind of ship-building, has clearly shown that after all there is no Royal road to learning. The repeated failures in calculations, and other data, depending on a sound knowledge of mechanics and mathematics, together with failures in qualities essential to ships of war, have at last convinced the Government of the superiority of men educated as scientific naval architects.

This ship, the *Thetis*, is the second production by the Members of the School of Naval Architecture; and it is but justice to state that she has realised, in a most remarkable way, the views and calculations of her constructors. From the day

the keel was laid down, in December, 1844, to the date of her outfit, in December, 1846, there has been nothing to alter—nothing to revise. On coming into the water, she swam at the light launching draught within $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the constructor's lines; the difference of the draught of water, fore and aft, not differing by more than one inch.

This ship is 136 feet long by the keel; 164 feet 8 inches on the gun deck; her extreme breadth is 46 feet. She is 13 feet 7 inches deep in the hold, and measures 1624 tons.

She is armed with four 8-inch guns, 60 cwt.; and eighteen 32-pounders, 56 cwt., on main deck; and fourteen 32-pounders, 41 cwt., on quarter-deck and forecastle. Her complement of men is at present 360.

The *Thetis* is built after the school of the great Swedish naval architect, Chapman, whose fine scientific works were resorted to as the basis of instruction in the late School of Naval Architecture, by the Rev. Dr. Inman, the Professor of Mathematics there.

The stowage of the *Thetis* is most complete and ample. She stows easily five months' provisions and spirits, four months' bread, and 180 tons of water; besides every species of ship's stores.

With the amount of stores and provisions ordered by the Admiralty in 1842, she swims within half an inch of the line of flotation calculated on the construction drawing, thus showing the value of sound mathematical science as applied to shipbuilding.

When this ship last left Plymouth for Lisbon, she went out loaded with stores and 225 supernumeraries for the Mediterranean squadron, and which she took with ease; having 395 bags of bread in the bread-room; 109 bags in the gunners' store; in all, 504 bags. She had six months' biscuit; nine months' rum; five months' beef, pork, flour; four months' oatmeal, vinegar, coals, &c.; fourteen months' sugar; fourteen months' tea, and a variety of other stores.

The stowage is greater than that of any frigate in the Navy built since the year 1830. She stows fifty tons of water more than the *Pique* and ships of that class, and is said by her captain to be a fine complete serviceable ship.

Of the sailing qualities as to speed with other ships we have not yet the means of judging. She is reported, however, from the trials hitherto made, to be very stiff under canvass and extremely dry. She went by the log from nine to nine-and-a-half knots close hauled, under close reefed topsail, reefed courses and foretopmast staysail, and the wake showed extremely little lee-way. Her steerage is said to be particularly easy and perfect, the ship staying and answering the helm in a very short space of time.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

There is a paradox well known and long since exemplified. Whenever there is a great scourge preying on a country, the people become desperately gay in their search of consolation. To this history bears testimony. Witness Bocaccio's account of Italy in his time, or the wild revels of the Londoners during the last plague that visited your giant metropolis. There is now another—a present instance. Never were the Parisians such mad-caps as they are at this moment of monetary distress in all places, and absolute famine in many. Last Saturday, as I lay in my bed at one in the morning, suddenly arose a perfect thunder of shouts and vociferations. You would have thought that an insurrection had arisen amongst the famished people, or fire had been set to the four corners of the street. In their alarm, all the inhabitants of the hotel rushed from their beds to the windows, and there they beheld four rows of carriages coming down the street abreast, with hundreds of maskers within and without, jeering at one another, and singing and howling as if they were mad. These innumerable vehicles, which at the appointed hour so suddenly filled the streets, extended from the Rue Lepelletier to the Carrousel, and in other directions the same. Do not think that the mania is confined only to the youths that have not as yet sowed their wild oats. As an instance, I will relate to you an anecdote at which all Paris has laughed, and is laughing still. A witty dissipated Peer, Count d'A—, has agreed with the Chancellor, Duke Pasquier, last week, to bring forward a motion in the Chamber of Peers. The Chancellor, who was interested in this motion, sent, on the Wednesday morning, one of his valets to warn the Count that he should attend the House, for that day was appointed for the discussion. Although it was ten o'clock, and the Count might be expected to be awake, vain were the efforts made by the valet to see the Count; the latter's servants would not even go to his bed-room and deliver the message, saying they had the strictest orders not to disturb their master. When the servant returned and communicated his failure, the Chancellor got into a huge passion, and sent for one of the ushers of the Chamber of Peers, whom he dispatched in official robes and sword by his side, with a regular summons, and an injunction to see the Count, and command him to attend *bon gré, malgré*. The functionary met with the same resistance from the servants, until, drawing his sword with one hand, and taking the official mandate in the other, he insisted on going in. "Do so then at your peril," said the Count's confidential servant, "the consequences be on your head." These words sounded strange and puzzling on the functionary's ears, but consulting nothing but his duty and his valour, in he rushed through ante-room, and dressing-room, to the Count's bed-side. But he had not disappeared five minutes before he rushed back again, pale as death, and with cries of horror—then he dropped on a chair, and from thence in a swoon on the floor. And it was not without cause he thus moved—for imagine—as he looked on the bed, in the darkened bed-room within, what think you he saw there? A living, breathing tiger, but half covered with the counterpane! You will ask how this fearful animal got there; this is easily explained. It was the Count who had been to the masked ball disguised as a tiger, and betwixt his devotion to the Polka and his libations to Bacchus, had gone to bed without undressing—and he was but one of a whole Zoological Garden of travestied bipeds who, on the previous night, had figured together in the same place!

We are expecting with impatience a Theatrical event in Paris—namely, the opening of the Theatre of A. Dumas—of that Theatre, the cause of whose singular and sudden change of name I long since explained to you. It is said to be called the Theatre Historique, because that clever madcap Dumas, its playwright as well as its proprietor, pretends to adhere more to crude history than to poetical and classical fiction, in the construction of his dramas; but a greater misnomer cannot be imagined, for no one has ever committed more anachronisms, and warped, and tortured more mercilessly the truth of history than this inexhaustible romanticist, whose late exhibition as a special pleader in his own case has astounded even the Parisians. In the meantime the architectural embellishments of this splendid edifice have been revealed to the vulgar eye, and amongst the most striking statues that ornament it, is Shakspeare; whilst Hamlet and Ophelia, the one absorbed by thought, the other crazed, figure amongst the embellishments.

I am sorry to tell you that M. Guizot has within three months aged many years. I dined with him last week, and his features were pale and wan beyond description, and since September all his hair has grown as white as snow, except one very small tuft just above the forehead. Thus has aged visited another statesman, whilst his contemporaries in other countries in this crisis of affairs in Europe, the Nesselrodes and Metternichs, are fast hurrying to the grave.

FRANCE.

The conductors of some of the Paris papers appear to have run wild at the publication of a despatch of the Marquis of Normanby, and the answer of Lord Palmerston, which was presented to Parliament a few nights ago. In this despatch, the Marquis of Normanby contradicts, in dignified but gentlemanly terms, the version of a conversation, which took place between the noble Marquis and M. Guizot, upon the everlasting subject of the Spanish marriages. Lord Palmerston gives his opinion that the interpretation of the Marquis of Normanby was perfectly accurate. The official paper, the *Debat*, it is true, defends the conduct of M. Guizot in a moderate tone, but the *Presse* has an venomous article, and says:—"Since his arrival in France, Lord Normanby has been the adversary of the Government, and the friend of the enemies of that Government."

The Address in the Chamber of Deputies has at length been agreed to, and the Government obtained a triumph; the amendment proposed by M. Léon de Malleville, implying a want of confidence, having been lost by a majority of 243 to 130, a majority for the Ministry of 113.

The King, in answer to the Deputation who presented the Address, said:—"Messieurs les Députés! It is with a very lively satisfaction that I receive this Address. I thank the Chamber for the loyal co-operation which it gives to my Government in the general interest; and, thanks to this co-operation, thanks to our union, and the strength it ensures to us, we have every right to rely upon the maintenance of that policy which guarantees internal order and the peace of the world. Thanks, also, to this co-operation, we are enabled to lessen the sufferings which weigh upon a part of our population, maintaining, at the same time, public order and the security of commercial dealings. I am much affected by the cordiality of the congratulations which you offer me on the marriage of my son, the Duke de Montpensier. I am no less so by the confidence you express in the feelings with which we are animated, which are mine as well as yours, and which are also those of my sons—they will prove, as I have done, that on every occasion, their lives are devoted to France."

These words were greeted with reiterated cries of "Vive le Roi!" The lady of the Viscount de Chateaubriand expired in Paris last week. The accounts from the disturbed provinces are by no means favourable. Several riots have taken place, and the price of corn in all the principal markets continues to rise.

A private letter from Paris gives a lamentable account of the state of health in that city, which it appears had been unfavourably effected by the severe weather. According to the letter everybody was ill, and already the mortality in the healthiest parts of Paris exceeded by one-tenth the average at this season of the year.

SPAIN.

A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne announces that the Infante Don Enrique, having contracted a clandestine marriage with a daughter of the Marquis Castellare, and the Royal assent having been refused to this connexion, had been arrested. M. Misley, an English political agent, had also been arrested at Madrid, and conveyed, under a military escort, to the frontier of France. The private letters since received say that the Prince was so unceremoniously ordered off, because the marriage with the young Countess de Castellare was to take place next day. The Count, her brother, has also been banished from Madrid. It would appear that, when spoken to on the subject of the marriage by the Captain-General of Madrid, sent by the Government to wait upon him for that purpose, he replied with such extreme haughtiness as to give offence. The young lady has been sent to the convent of Lasmaras.

The Madrid Papers of the 10th, state that the marriage of the daughter of Don

Francisco de Paula to the eldest son of the Count d'Altamira took place on that day. The Count de Castellare had been liberated. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on that day the report of the commission on the Address was read. It was drawn up in the views of the Ministry, and was based on the principles of the moderate party.

Mr. Bulwer had given a grand banquet, at which were present MM. Onis, Mendizabal, General Serrano, Sanchos Perez, and Carsi. M. Cortina was invited but was not present.

A report was current that the Duke and Duchess de Rianzares were to visit Paris.

PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 10th inst., but the news in them is rather scanty. It is stated that, according to the last accounts from Oporto, Casar de Vasconcellos had marched out with 2500 men as far as Penafiel, and that Antas had followed him on the 31st ult. with 3000 more. The object of these movements is probably to oblige Saldanha, who is still at Agueda, to concentrate his army again, by which means the insurgent forces, now harassed by the columns he has out under the command respectively of Lapa, Solla, and Tereira, will be relieved and allowed breathing time.

The reported death of the Miguelite General, Macdonald, is confirmed. Being obliged to retreat from Villa Real before the combined forces of Vinhaes and Lapa, he went to the rear with 100 men to reconnoitre, when suddenly the enemy's cavalry came upon him. Of the 100 men only six stood by him; the others fled. The six and Macdonald died fighting manfully. The death of Macdonald removes a great stumbling-block from the union of the Miguelites and Ultrars.

In consequence of the great rise in the price of bread, the Government was about to open the ports for the admission of foreign grain.

The Oporto Junta still issues its decrees in her Majesty's name. Schwalback was still quiescent in the neighbourhood of Evora. It was reported that Galamba's cavalry had surprised and defeated the small force with Major Iharco at Alencar de Sal. Conde de Bomfim, Conde de Villa Real, General Celestino, and thirty-six of the chief officers have, after all, been banished to the coast of Africa, to the great regret of all parties. The Bank of Portugal has determined to contract a loan of 1000 contos, to endeavour to diminish the discount on the old bank notes. The Portuguese Government was about to contract a loan in a foreign country on its own account.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE WAR WITH THE KAFFIRS.

Cape Town papers to the 20th December, and Graham's Town to the 13th have reached us. They contain notices of a few skirmishes with the Kaffirs for the recovery of cattle, in which several men were killed on both sides, but no serious action had taken place. Affairs upon the frontiers were still in a very unsettled state. Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Governor, was at Block Drift (now Fort Hare) organising the settlement of "British Kaffraria," and Mr. Calderwood the commissioner, is represented as evincing energy and decision in his dealings with the Kaffirs, who were coming in to tender what was considered by some merely a professed submission. Many of them were notoriously among the most worthless of this class, and it was felt that little, if any, dependence could be placed upon their promises, as, while professing to surrender all, there was evidence to show that they had only registered a small portion of their cattle. "These facts," says the correspondent of the *Graham's Town Journal*, "show that the Kaffirs are not humbled, or inclined to submit, and that their apparent humility is a mere matter of expediency. They say that the drought beat them, not us, and that, as far as fighting went, they had the best of it."

The natives were watched with much caution, as it was supposed that they were actuated by treacherous motives in consenting to have their territory defined, and their cattle examined and registered.

THE UNITED STATES.

The *Hibernia* has arrived with New York papers to the 30th ult. The importance of the news in them is confined to commercial matters. It appears that the accounts of the state of England taken out by the *Hibernia*, created a great sensation. In Boston and New York, the excitement in the articles of cotton, breadstuffs, and provisions was tremendous. A New York commercial journal says—"The commercial advices brought by the steam-ship *Hibernia* caused an excitement in our markets never before known, and an advance in prices as unexpected to many as it has been welcome. Previous to the arrival of the steamer, dates to the 12th of December had been received from Liverpool, advising an advance in cotton, which at once operated on our markets, and an advance was soon established. This increase of price continued upon the news of the *Hibernia*, and prices closed full one per cent per pound higher than before the news. Upon the demand for breadstuffs at largely improved rates, has given a buoyancy to the feelings of merchants rarely noticed, and they, with good reason, anticipate a largely increased business, for as the farmers are made richer by the rise of produce, so will they in turn consume more goods of all kinds. The stocks of bread stuffs at the north are gradually growing less, and the trade in grain will soon be turned to New Orleans."

It is gratifying to find that great sympathy is expressed towards Ireland in the New York papers, and large subscriptions for the relief of distress there had been made. In New York alone, upwards of 80,000 dollars had been collected. The Governor of the House of Assembly at Halifax, Nova Scotia, called attention to the distress in Ireland and Scotland, and recommended a grant of public money for relief.

This arrival does not bring anything new or decisive from Mexico.

GENERAL KALERGI.—On Wednesday, the superb sword, subscribed for some time since by the Greeks resident in London, was presented to General Kalerghi. It is a magnificent work of art, by Smith, of Duke-street; and we intend engraving it in our next number.

THE FISHMONGERS' AND POULTERERS' INSTITUTION will celebrate their Eleventh Anniversary by a dinner at the London Tavern, on Wednesday next; when a special appeal will be made in aid of the funds for the Asylum, now in course of erection, at Wood Green, near Tottenham.

MR. COLLINS, R.A.—We regret to record the death of this distinguished Artist, which took place on Wednesday, at his residence, Devonport-street, Hyde-park-gardens. Mr. Collins was in his 59th year. A characteristic portrait of him, with a brief memoir, will be found in No. 158 of our Journal.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.—The Marquis of Northampton has accepted the office of Patron of this Institution.

WILL OF MR. HOARE THE BANKER.—The late Samuel Hoare, Esq., banker, of Lombard-street, has left personal property valued at £120,000. His estates, and freeholds at Norfolk and Hampshire, he has devised to his eldest surviving son, John Gurney Hoare; bequeathing to him also all the effects at his residences at Hampstead and Cromer, and the carriages, horses, cattle, and live stock, for his absolute use. All other estates, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, to go with the personal estate, and be divided among his younger children, and the children of his deceased son Samuel, who take their parent's share. To his son, the Rev. Edward Hoare, he leaves an additional bequest of £5000, and a contingent interest in the residue. To all his servants, mourning and pecuniary legacies, according to length of service.

COURT-MARTIAL ON THE OFFICERS OF THE "SPHYNX."—A Court-Martial has been held at Portsmouth, to try Commander Cragg and the other officers and ship's company of the *Sphinx*, on the charge of having, through negligence, run upon the shore in Brixton Bay, at the back of the Isle of Wight, the steamer *Sphinx*. The Court having heard the evidence on both sides, decided that the charge of negligently running the ship aground had been fully proved, as the lead was not kept going; but, in consequence of the excellent character borne by the commander, the sentence was, that he be dismissed from the command of the ship, and placed at the bottom of the list of commanders; and the master, Mr. Wallis, in consideration of his conduct subsequent to the charge, be dismissed the ship and placed on the list of second masters, and be ineligible to become a master again for one year. The other officers and ship's company were acquitted.

SOUP FOR THE POOR.—M. Soyer specially recommends the following economical receipts for cheap and wholesome soup:—*Receipt No. 1*: Put one ounce of dripping into a saucepan (capable of holding two gallons of water), with a quarter of a pound of leg of beef, cut into square pieces, and two middling-sized onions, peeled and sliced. Then set the saucepan over a coal fire, and stir the contents round for a few minutes with a wooden (or iron) spoon until fried lightly brown. Add, cut into small pieces, the peeling of two turnips washed, fifteen green leaves or tops of celery, and the green part of two leeks; stir the whole over the fire for another ten minutes; then add half a pound of flour, and half a pound of pearl barley, two gallons of water, with three ounces of salt, and a quarter of an ounce of brown sugar; stir occasionally until boiling, and allow it to simmer for three hours. This soup will keep several days, and the cost will be three farthings per quart in London, but less in the country. *Receipt No. 2*: This can be made cheaper, and in less time. Proceed as Receipt No. 1 (as regards the fat, meat, onions, and other vegetables), but add one quart of water upon the whole, which boil twenty minutes, stirring now and then to prevent burning; or set it by the side of the fire, and add one pound of maize, mix well together, and fill the stewpan with six quarts of water; season as above; let it simmer one hour, skim lightly, and it is then ready for use.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Monday evening a frightful occurrence took place on this line, by which an old man, named John Seal, upwards of ninety years of age, met his death. The engine-driver of the train, which leaves Dover at a quarter past three o'clock, after passing Penhurst Station, saw a man walking between the two lines of rails, in the direction of Edenbridge. He was then more than a mile in advance, and, as the train approached, the driver sounded the steam whistle. He apparently took no notice of it, and continued walking between the lines until the engine reached him within forty yards, when he stepped on the line on which it was travelling. The driver instantly shut off the steam, and the fireman applied the break, the whistle going all the time, but it was impossible to save the man's life, for, in a few seconds, he was struck down, and the entire train passed over him. In the course of the night the body was identified to be that of John Seal, residing in the village of Four Elms, in the parish of Braxted, a few miles from Edenbridge. He was not employed on the line.

DREADFUL MILL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred at Dalmere Paper Mill, on Friday evening (last week), which spread great dismay among the work-people there of Messrs. Somerville and Sons, and the inhabitants of the adjacent village of Anchindinny. About half-past eleven o'clock, one of the large boilers connected with the manufactory burst with great violence, and killed one of the workmen on the instant, while three others were so severely injured that two of them, after suffering most excruciating pain, died in the course of Saturday, and the third, though he still lingers, is not expected by the medical attendants long to survive. The catastrophe was purely accidental, and arose from the boiler, which was a new one, generating steam more rapidly than was calculated upon.

SKETCHES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—BY MR. JAMES MAHONY.



BOY AND GIRL AT CAHERA.

We resume from our Journal of last week our Artist's Sketches of Scenes and Incidents from the distressed district of Skibbereen, and its neighbourhood; premising that our main object in the publication of this Series of Illustrations is to direct public sympathy to the suffering poor of these localities, a result that must, inevitably, follow the right appreciation of their extent and severity.

We left our Artist, last week, on the road to Dromdaleague, to inquire into the horrible circumstances of Leahey's death.

The first Sketch is taken on the road, at Cahera, of a famished boy and girl turning up the ground to seek for a potato to appease their hunger. "Not far from the spot where I made this sketch," says Mr. M., "and less than fifty perches from the high road, is another of the many sepulchres above ground, where six dead bodies had lain for twelve days, without the least chance of interment, owing to their being so far from the town. After leaving this fearful spot, we soon reached Dromdaleague, where I called upon the Rev. J. Creedon, and inquired of him as to the fate of Leahey. 'Not only do I know the statement to be true,' replied the reverend gentleman, 'but also prepared the man for death, and am ready to accompany you to the spot.' We, accordingly, started; and, within half an hour's drive, reached the village of Meenies, where the house of Leahey is situated, and of which I send you a sketch. Whilst making this, I learned from Mr. Creedon, and one of the villagers, that not only was the account of Leahey's house in the Diary true, but the case



THE VILLAGE OF MIENIES.

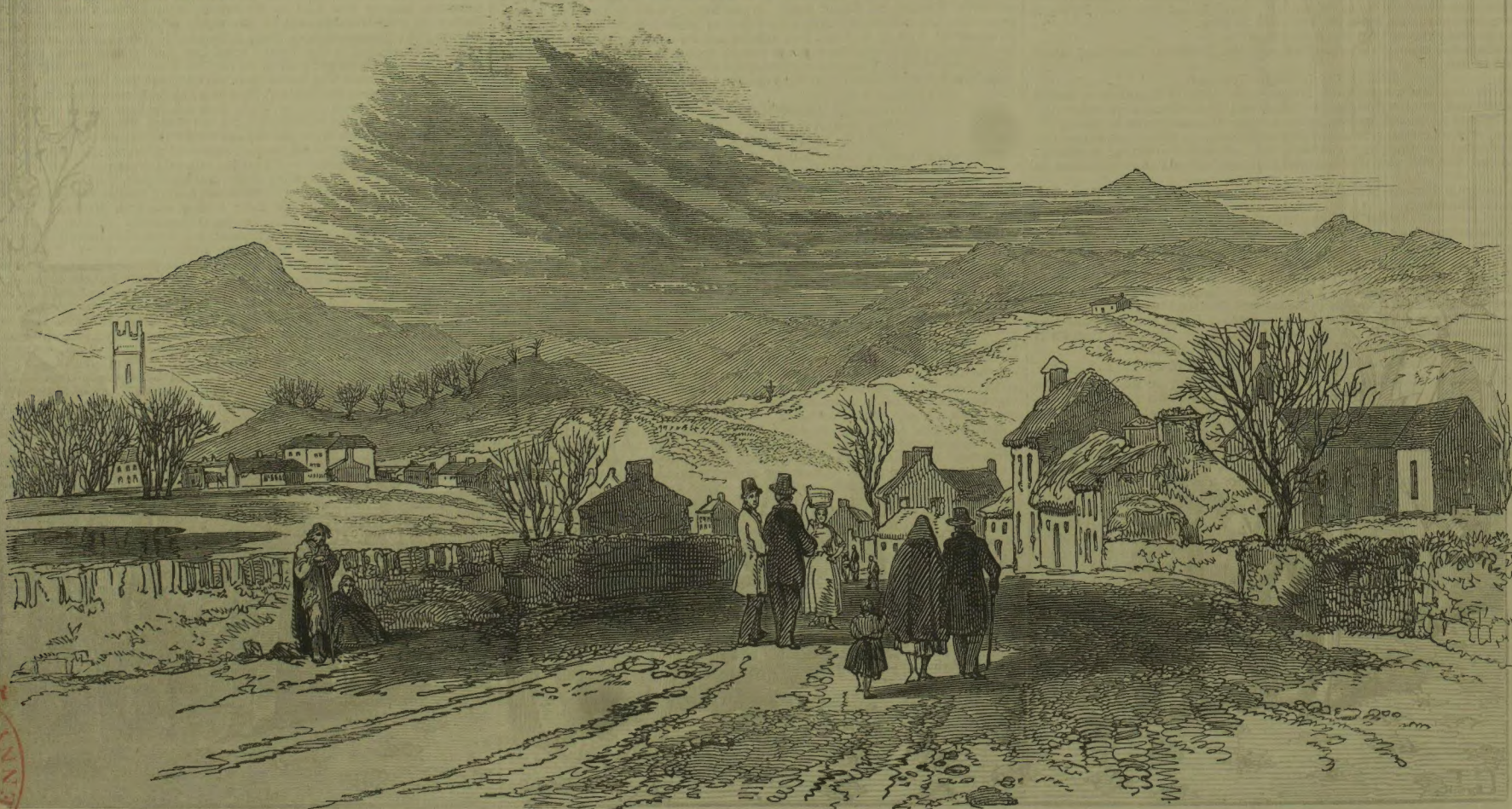


MULLIN'S HUT, AT SCULL.

was even more disgusting than there stated; and, horrifying as it was, the man's mother, who found the dogs about him, after having first lain him across the few remaining sparks of fire upon the floor, went out to beg as much as would purchase a coffin to bury him in."

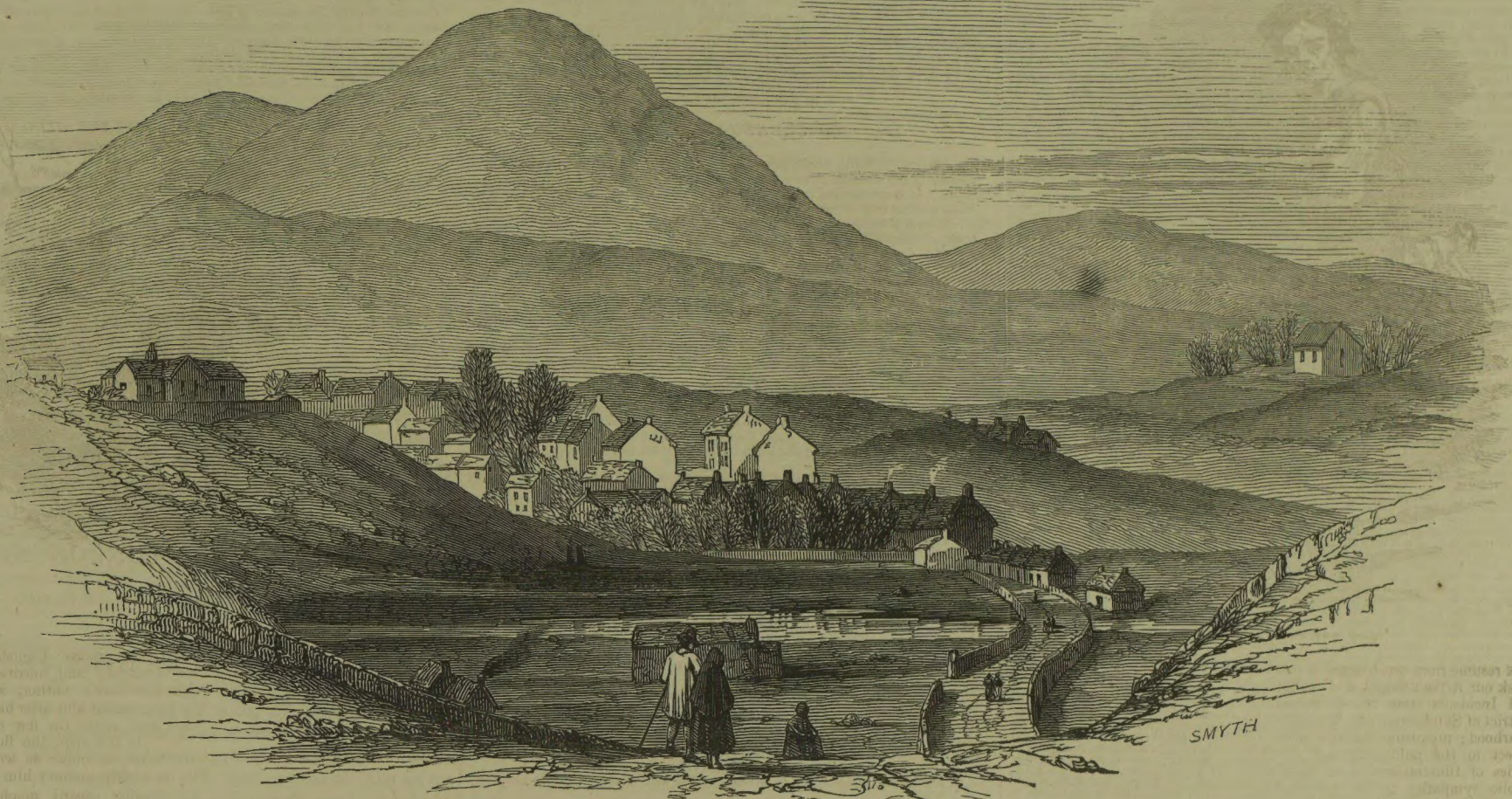
"Having heard much of the wants of Dunmanway, I proceeded thither, and am delighted to say that this large and thriving town (of which I send you a sketch, taken from the bridge on the Cork road) seems to be the barrier to the dreadful want further west. Not, at the same time, but that much want does exist here, though nothing beyond what may be expected upon land where nature is not bountiful. The worst feature presenting itself, at this moment, all through the West, is the entire abandonment of agricultural occupation; and, during my entire excursion from Clonakilty round to Dunmanway, not more than ten or a dozen fields seemed to have been prepared for the spring; and the answer of all those to whom I addressed myself on the subject was, that if they put down, they did not know who would reap; and that, in case the crops were sown, the poor famished wretches would be there to eat them up long before they had time to grow.

"Again, all sympathy between the living and the dead seems completely out of the question; and the revolting practice will, doubtless, go on until it works its own remedy. I certainly saw from 150 to 180 funerals of victims to the want of food, the whole number attended by not more than 50 persons; and so hardened are the men regularly employed in the removal of the dead from the workhouse, that I saw one



ENTRANCE TO DUNMANWAY, FROM THE BRIDGE ON THE CORK ROAD.

SKETCHES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—BY MR. JAMES MAHONY.



BALLYDEHOB, FROM THE SKIBBEREEN ROAD.

of them, with four coffins in a car, driving to the churchyard, sitting upon one of the said coffins, and smoking with much apparent enjoyment. The people also say that whoever escapes the fever is sure of falling sick on the road (the Public Works), as they are, in many instances, compelled to walk from three to six miles, and sometimes a greater distance, to work, and back again in the evening, without partaking of a morsel of food. Added to this, they are, in a great number of instances, standing in bogs and wet places, which so affects them, that many of the poor fellows have been known to drop down at their work."

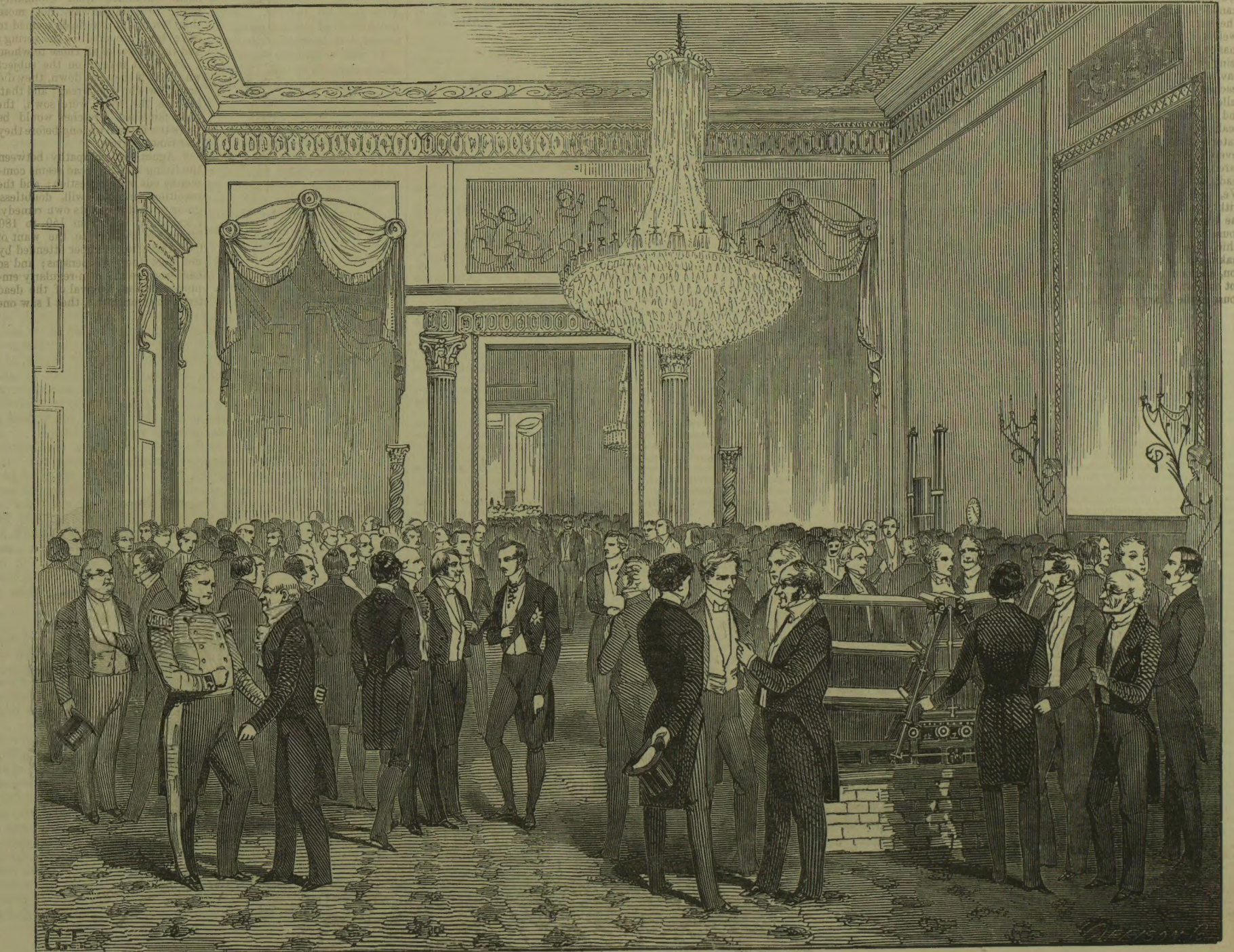
We must here revert to Ballydehob, on the Skibbereen road, which our Artist has sketched, showing Mount Gabriel in the distance. Here

he was told by the Rev. Mr. Triphook that the destitution was of so frightful a nature that such persons as could command five pounds were leaving the town, to avoid the contagion of fever, as well as the afflicting scene of persons dropping around them daily; and the informant added that the town was more than five times fuller of people from the surrounding country than it had accommodation for.

A specimen of the in-door horrors of Scull may be seen in the annexed sketch of the hut of a poor man named Mullins, who lay dying in a corner upon a heap of straw, supplied by the Relief Committee, whilst his three wretched children crouched over a few embers of turf, as if to raise the last remaining spark of life. This poor man, it appears, had buried his wife some five days previously, and was, in all probability, on

the eve of joining her, when he was found out by the untiring efforts of the Vicar, who, for a few short days, saved him from that which no kindness could ultimately avert. Our Artist us assures that the dimensions of the hut do not exceed ten feet square; adding that, to make the sketch, he was compelled to stand up to his ankles in the dirt and filth upon the floor.

"I have thus," observes Mr. M., "been lengthy in my details in order that you may be as well informed upon the subject as I can enable you to be; and, bearing in mind the horrifying scenes that I have just witnessed, I entreat you to do the best you can for so much suffering humanity; as this visit to the West will, I trust, assist in making this affliction known to the charitable public."



THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON'S SOIREE, ON SATURDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

against physical obstacles that will not yield to the bayonet. There is, also, an amazing deal of candour about General Taylor; he does not know himself how he took Monterey, nor can he imagine why the Mexicans evacuated it, for, with very little effort, he says it might have "laughed his siege to scorn." But he knows his own weakness, which, perhaps, the Mexicans did not. Mutual mistakes have often decided battles and campaigns; and accident has so much to do with military success, that some writers deny there is such a thing as an art of war at all. A town once capitulated, the commander of which assured his enemy he should never have done so but all his powder was spent; the other, equally frank, told him he should not have granted him terms had he had a shot left! General Taylor is almost equally unreserved as to his difficulties.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented on different subjects, and some returns were ordered.

BREWING FROM SUGAR BILL.

The Earl of CLARENDON moved that the House should resolve into Committee of the whole House, to consider this measure, the nature of which he explained. Lord STANLEY stated some objections to the measure, one of which was that it would encourage slave-grown sugar. He did not, however, intend to make any serious opposition; but he should prefer that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee up stairs, in order that their Lordships might know upon what data they were proceeding. The noble Lord moved an amendment to that effect. Earl GREY denied that this bill would have a tendency to encourage slave-grown sugar, and entered into some details, to show the advantages which would arise from it.

After some discussion, the House divided upon Lord Stanley's amendment, which was rejected by 35 to 27.

The bill then passed through Committee, as did also the Distilling from Sugar Bill. The reports were received upon both bills, which were ordered to be read a third time on Monday; and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The City of London Small Debts Bill was read a second time.

LOANS FOR IRELAND.—Mr. ESCOTT gave notice, on behalf of Mr. Roebuck, that he should on an early day bring forward a resolution to the effect that it would be unjust and impolitic to advance loans of money to Ireland, unless there was a scheme of general taxation adopted in that country.

THE BUDGET.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that, on Monday next, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement.

LABOURING POOR (IRELAND) BILL.

The order of the day for going into Committee on the Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill, having been read, on the question that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. D. BROWN at considerable length addressed the House on the distressed state of the county of Mayo.

Mr. LEFROY, Sir B. HALL, Sir W. VERNER, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Grattan having addressed the House upon the state of Ireland,

Lord J. RUSSELL rose, and stated that the Government had done all in its power to mitigate the calamity impending over Ireland, but there was a conspiracy among the labourers in Mayo not to till the land. This made the prospect more gloomy. He hoped the landed interest would assist the Government in its desire to make property contribute to the relief of destitution. He should shortly introduce a measure having that object.

In the course of a discussion which ensued, Mr. ROEBUCK made some reflections upon the Irish landlords, to which Mr. Grattan made an angry reply.

The House at length went into Committee, and was occupied during the remainder of the night in discussing the various clauses of the bill.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Our last accounts from Ireland give some additional details, of painful interest, in reference to the famine. The *Mayo Constitution* has the following account of the progress of starvation in the west:—

"In the neighbourhood of Newport, on Sunday morning last, a poor man, named Mulloy, was found on the road-side. His emaciated frame betokened that his death was the result of want. He was a native of Burrischoole.

"On Friday (last week), a poor man died at Deradda, near Newport, of actual hunger, leaving a family to follow in rapid succession.

"On Saturday, a poor man was also found expiring from exhaustion at Rooskeen, and, notwithstanding relief being brought, the poor man died, food having come too late!

"In the neighbourhood of Breaffy, near Mayo, the following deaths have occurred from starvation and disease:—Michael McEnally, of Roemon, on the 12th; Peter Swords, of Derrinacrisman, on the 12th; his wife, on the 12th; James Gavan, of Ballyshawn, on the 8th; his wife, on the 10th. All these cases proceeded from dysentery and exhaustion.

"On Sunday, the 7th instant, Mr. Atkinson, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Patrick Maughan, at Coonanarrow. The deceased has left a family, who are in the most indigent state. The Jury's verdict was, 'Death by starvation.'

"In this village there is not a family that do not appear likely to fall victims to famine.

"On the same day, on the body of James Brislane, at Kilerimmin. The deceased was put on the public works a few days previous to his death, and was hastening, on Saturday evening, to the office of the pay-clerk, but, being very weak from want of food, he fell on the way, and was found dead next morning. Verdict, 'Death by starvation.'

"On Monday, the 8th, on the body of Pat Howley, at Saltfield. The deceased was employed on the public works, and was found lying on the road, where he had fallen, by a person passing by; when removed to the nearest habitation, he died shortly after. Verdict, 'Death by starvation.'

"On the same day, on the body of William Sheridan, at Cloonta. The deceased had been in a great state of destitution, and, going from one village to another, he fell into a small rivulet which he attempted to cross, and, from his debility, was unable to extricate himself! Verdict, 'Death by drowning, but attributed to starvation.'

"This Coroner states that there were twelve more inquests reported in his district, but which, from indisposition, he has been unable to attend.

"During the past week, Mr. O'Grady, Coroner, held inquests on the following persons:—Anne Philbin, Pat Hannon, Francis Gannon, Jordan Morrisroe, Anne Teatum, Patrick Carey, Thomas Costello, Constantine Muller, John Mulloy, Bridget Mulloy. In each of these cases the verdict returned was—'Death from starvation.'—Mr. O'Grady, the Coroner, states that he has held no less than twenty-two inquests, in cases of death from extreme destitution and starvation, in the baronies of Costello and Gallen, since the 1st of January last."

THE FEVER AND FAMINE.—The Irish provincial journals of Thursday contain the most heart-rending accounts of the ravages of famine and fever in King's County, Tipperary, Cork, Kerry, Mayo, Sligo, Waterford, and other counties. The peasantry are dying of starvation by hundreds. The details are horrible. The most eager applications are made, in various quarters, for coffins, to inter the victims of famine. Mr. Joyce, of Clifden, county of Galway, in a letter to the *Dublin Evening Post*, describes the death of a mother and child at that place, who had been lying in fever. The straw on which they lay caught fire, and both were burned to cinders. The fever hospitals are crowded, and the deaths are increasing to a fearful extent.

THE HORRORS OF STARVATION IN IRELAND

Commander Caffin, the captain of the steam-sloop *Scourge*, on the south coast of Ireland, has written a letter to a friend, dated February 15, in which he gives a most distressing and graphic account of the scenes he witnessed in the course of his duty in discharging a cargo of meal at Scull. After stating that three-fourths of the inhabitants carry a tale of woe in their countenances, and are reduced to mere skeletons, he mentions the result of what he saw while going through the parish with the rector, Dr. Traill. He says:—

"Famine exists to a fearful degree with all its horrors. Fever has sprung up, consequent upon the wretchedness; and swellings of limbs and body, and diarrhoea, upon the want of nourishment, are everywhere to be found. Dr. Traill's parish is 21 miles in extent, containing about 18,000 souls, with not more than half a dozen gentlemen in the whole of it. He drove me about five or six miles; but we commenced our visits before leaving the village, and in no house that I entered was there not to be found the dead or dying. In particularising two or three, they may be taken as the features of the whole. There was no picking or choosing, but we took them just as they came.

"The first which I shall mention was a cabin, rather above the ordinary ones in appearance and comfort; in it were three young women, and one young man, and three children, all crunched over a fire—pictures of misery. Dr. Traill asked after the father, upon which one of the girls opened a door leading into another cabin, and there were the father and mother in bed; the father the most wretched picture of starvation possible to conceive, a skeleton with life, his power of speech gone; the mother but a little better—her cries for mercy and food were heart-rending. It was sheer destitution that had brought them to this. They had been well to do in the world, with their cow, and few sheep, and potato ground. Their crops failed, and their cattle were stolen; although, anticipating this, they had taken their cow and sheep into the cabin with them every night, but they were stolen in the daytime. The son had worked on the road, and earned his 8d. a day, but this would not keep the family, and he, from work and insufficiency of food, is laid up, and will soon be as bad as his father. They had nothing to eat in the house, and I could see no hope for any one of them.

"In another cabin we went into, a mother and her daughter were there—the daughter emaciated and lying against the wall—the mother naked upon some straw on the ground, with a rug over her—a most distressing object of misery. She writhed about, and bared her limbs in order to show her state of exhaustion. She had wasted away until nothing but the skin covered the bones—she cannot have survived to this time.

"Another that I entered had, indeed, the appearance of wretchedness without, but its interior was misery! Dr. Traill, on putting his head into the hole which answered for a door, said, 'Well, Philis, how is your mother to-day?' he having

been with her the day before, and was replied to, 'Oh, sir, is it you? Mother is dead!' and there, fearful reality, was the daughter, a skeleton herself, crunched and crying over the lifeless body of her mother, which was on the floor, cramped up as she had died, with her rags and her cloak about her, by the side of a few embers of peat. In the next cabin were three young children belonging to the daughter, whose husband had run away from her, all pictures of death. The poor creature said she did not know what to do with the corpse—she had no means of getting it removed, and she was too exhausted to remove it herself: this cabin was about three miles from the rectory. In another cabin, the door of which was stopped with dung, was a poor woman whom we had taken by surprise, as she roused up evidently much astonished. She burst into tears upon seeing the doctor, and said she had not been enabled to sleep since the corpse of the woman had lain in her bed. This was a poor creature, who was passing this miserable cabin, and asked the old woman to allow her to rest herself for a few moments, when she had laid down, but never rose up again; she died in an hour or so from sheer exhaustion. The body had remained in this hole of six feet square with the poor old woman for four days, and she could not get anybody to remove it."

The letter proceeds:—

"I could in this manner take you through the thirty or more cottages we visited; but they, without exception, were all alike—the dead and the dying in each; and I could tell you more of the truth of the heartrending scene were I to mention the lamentations and bitter cryings of each of these poor creatures on the threshold of death. Never in my life have I seen such wholesale misery, nor could I have thought it so complete."

THE VACANT ORDER OF THE GARTER.—We understand that the Queen has decided that the Garter, vacant by the decease of the late Duke of Northumberland, shall be conferred upon his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—The mortal remains of the late Duke of Northumberland, will be interred in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday next. The father of the late Duke was buried in the same sacred edifice in 1817. The present Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Powis, Lord Lovaine, Lord Clive, Lord James Murray, and other relatives will attend the obsequies.

THE NEW BISHOPS.—The four bishoprics to be created, according to the proposition of Lord John Russell, will be conferred on the Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers, M.A., Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury; the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Vicar of St. Pancras, and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's; the Rev. J. Slade, M.A., Canon of Chester, and Vicar of Bolton-le-Moors; and the Rev. Benjamin Parson Symonds, D.D., Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

ELECTION OF CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—A very numerous meeting of Members of the Senate, comprising most of the Heads, Professors, and residing Fellows in the University, was held yesterday, in the Combination Room of Trinity College, at which resolutions were passed unanimously, to secure the election of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University, and a Committee of Members from each of the Colleges appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

GALWAY ELECTION.—We hear that the Solicitor-General was returned on Tuesday by a majority of seven over the Repeal Candidate.

THE HEREFORD STEEPLE CHASE.—This steeple chase took place on Thursday, and was won by Mr. Tilbury's Profligate, Bradley beating Tamworth, Little Tommy, and eight others. An excellent race, won by half a length. Little Tommy was beat for second place in the post. Brunette did not start.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES HOOTON.—We are sorry to find, from the report of an inquest in the *Nottingham Review*, that Mr. Charles Hooton, known as the author of "Bilberry Thurland," "Colin Clink," &c., died in that town this week, from taking an over-dose of morphia (four grains). Mr. Hooton was in his 36th year, and unmarried. He went to Texas a few years since, where he contracted the jungle fever, which renewed its attack on him each winter. It was to counteract its effects that he resorted to opium and morphia.

DEATH OF MR. J. J. STOCKDALE.—Mr. John Joseph Stockdale died on Tuesday last, at Bushey, Herts, in his 71st year. Mr. Stockdale at one time occupied a considerable share of public attention. When connected with the book-selling trade, he published the "Memoirs of Harriett Wilson," and, in consequence of the alleged libels it contained, he appeared in person in the Court of Queen's Bench to defend himself. On one occasion, while so engaged, after having very adroitly put forward the points in his favour, he appealed to Lord Denman to protect him, on account of his ignorance of the law. The learned Judge, however, told him he thought he went on very well, a remark which excited much laughter. Mr. Stockdale was connected with *The True Briton* newspaper, of which Lord Kenyon was the proprietor. It will be recollected that the "Privilege Question," as regards the House of Commons, arose out of a publication of Mr. Stockdale.

MR. SOYER'S SOUP KITCHEN.—Mr. Soyer, of the Reform Club, has received instructions from Government to proceed immediately to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and to submit his plan of a model kitchen for the preparation of soup on a large scale, which, if approved of, will at once be carried into effect, and may be the cause of saving some thousands of poor creatures from death's door for want of proper food.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN IRELAND.—An atrocious murder was perpetrated on the night of the 11th inst., about four miles to the west of Lonsburgh (County Mayo). It appears that two sisters, named Mary and Honor Gibbons, lived near a brother of theirs named James Gibbons. Mary went on that day to Lonsburgh to purchase provisions, but did not return; in her absence the house was burned, as well as the body of her unfortunate sister. Mr. Walshe and the Coroner arrived there; and, after two days' inquiry, Mr. Walshe and the police found hid in James Gibbons's house a large quantity of the unfortunate woman's property; it was also discovered that he sold at daybreak the feather-bed on which she lay the night she was murdered. Gibbons was found to be somewhat burned, and there was evidence from two of his relatives against him. The Jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against him. He has been fully committed. It was with difficulty that the police saved him from being struck by the stones which the country people flung at him. The woman's right leg and arm were burned to a cinder.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

Our letters from Constantinople mention that a serious fire occurred there on the evening of the 26th of January. It commenced at Pera, close by the Italian Opera-house, and having spread both to the right and left, about eighty houses were consumed before it was extinguished. The English embassy was at one time in very great danger, all the houses, for a large space in front of it, having become a prey to the flames. The Opera-house, and the line of building connected with it towards the Palace, were also quickly burnt down; but an Armenian church of stone stopped the fire from proceeding further in that direction, and saved the embassy on that side. Letters from Mosul state that cholera had ravaged the city and neighbourhood for twenty days, carrying off no fewer than 3000 persons.

THE WEST INDIES.

The steamer *Teviot* has arrived with the West India Mails, after a fine passage of nineteen days from St. Thomas. The news is not important. The West India Islands were all healthy, and the weather was on the whole favourable.

From St. Kitts we learn the melancholy decease of Charles Thornton Cunningham, Esq., the Lieutenant-Governor, which took place on the morning of the 14th ult., from an attack of apoplexy.

It is believed in Jamaica that it is the same disease which has destroyed the potato in Europe that has attacked the cocoa in that island.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Trinidad on the 13th of January.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DEATH WHILE EATING.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. W. Walton, at the Canteen, in the Tower, on the body of John Hayes, aged forty years, a tide-waiter in her Majesty's Customs. The deceased was on duty on board the *Emerald*, a foreign vessel, lying off the Tower. On the previous Friday afternoon he was eating some beef at his dinner, on board the vessel, when a piece of the meat lodged in his throat, and before assistance could be procured, he was suffocated. Verdict, 'Accidental death.'

A BANK CLERK ROBBED.—The robbery of no less a sum than £7505 in Bank of England notes was, on Tuesday, about one o'clock, effected in the vicinity of the Royal Exchange. A clerk in the service of Strahan, Paul, and Bates, bankers, in the Strand, had been collecting in the course of the morning at several of the City banks, and was on his way from Messrs. Barnett and Co.'s, to Messrs. Williams and Co.'s, in Birch Lane, when he missed his case, containing the above amount in notes, which he had left in his coat pocket. It was raining at the time, and, during the confusion that existed in that crowded neighbourhood, some one had managed to extract the case and get clear off. On the clerk discovering his loss, he instantly repaired to the Mansion-house, and gave information to the Foresters, who in a short time succeeded in obtaining an accurate list of the notes and their numbers. The notes are stopped at the Bank, and a reward of £500 has been offered for their restitution.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND NORTH SHIELDS RAILWAY.—Last Sunday evening a young gentleman named Robson, son of Mr. Robson, draper, Dean-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, arrived at the Howden station just as the train for Newcastle was leaving, and, in making an attempt to enter it, fell or slipped, and several of the carriages passed over him. He was taken to Newcastle, but expired before arriving there.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT CAMDEN-TOWN.—On Tuesday, Mr. G. J. Mills held an inquiry at the University College Hospital, on the body of Edward Franklin, who, together with several other persons, was buried by the falling of a dust heap, under the following circumstances:—Edward Brown, a dustman in the employ of Mr. Richardson, dust contractor, said that about seven o'clock that morning witness and the deceased, together with twelve or fourteen other persons, were engaged in sifting under a dust-heap about twenty feet high, when, suddenly, the upper part of the heap gave way, and the whole of the persons were buried more or less under the mass. Some were fortunate enough to extricate themselves, and every exertion was used to rescue their companions, three or four of whom were only recovered just in time to save their lives. The deceased being at the time nearest the heap, was covered by such an immense mass, that, upon being conveyed to University College Hospital, he was pronounced dead. Some of the other sufferers were also taken to the Hospital, but recovered speedily after their admission. The witnesses state that the fall resulted from the rottenness of the upper portion of the heap, consequent on the recent thaw. The Jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental death.'

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Owing to the sudden indisposition of Miss Romer, no notice of which was communicated to the Manager until a few minutes prior to the hour of commencement, Mr. Wallace's anxiously-expected opera of "Matilda of Hungary" was not produced on Monday night. A serious riot was the result of the disappointment, the house being crowded to excess.

Seven o'clock had long passed before Mr. Bunn, accompanied by Mr. Wallace, appeared on the stage, to explain the reasons of the delay. Nothing could be more neat and appropriate than the Director's address. He displayed the certificates of Miss Romer's medical adviser, and appealed to the audience, as he intended to be just, that they should be generous.

To a proposition to play Wallace's overture immediate assent was given, and it was tremendously cheered, mixed, however, with cries for the return of the money.

After half an hour's waiting, Mr. Harley came forward to announce that Balfe's opera of "The Bondman" would be given, with Miss Messent as the substitute for Miss Romer, in *Madame Corinne*.

A pitte, addressing Mr. Harley, asked, as the *onus* of the disappointment had been thrown on the vocalist by Mr. Bunn, whether she had been in the theatre at all that day. Mr. Harley replied, on his honour as a gentleman, that Miss Romer was present at the rehearsal, and had left the theatre, between four and five o'clock, with the positive intention of attending to her duties in the evening. For the first two acts of "The Bondman" the uproar was tremendous, and looked very much like an organised opposition, as money was certainly tendered to the malcontents, or the option of having tickets for the first night of "Matilda." At the third act the storm was lulled, and Miss Messent was deservedly applauded and called for. She played the part without a rehearsal, having under-studied it voluntarily.

We have reason to know it is not the manager's fault that all operatical characters are not under-studied. It is the foolish vanity and dignity of the leading artists which stand in the way of this excellent arrangement. One *prima donna* considers it derogatory to understudy the part of another, and thus the theatre suffers seriously, and, eventually, of course, the *artiste*, for Mr. Bunn closed his theatre after Monday's mishap, with the resolve not to open it again until either Miss Romer was well or Miss Rainforth is "up" to the part of *Matilda*. It is now announced for Monday next.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday, the Choral Harmonists gave Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," at the London Tavern. Mr. G. Marshall gave a practical lecture on the art of singing at the Music Hall in Store-street. Mr. Topfiff gave a lecture on the human voice, at the London Mechanics' Institute, for the benefit of the distressed Scotch and Irish. And Mr. Taverner gave his second vocal and dramatic illustrations from Shakespeare's plays, at Crosby Hall, aided by Miss P. Horton, Miss H. Groom, and Mr. J. D. Collet.

On Tuesday, the Second Concert of Classical Instrumental Music was given at Mr. Johnson's Assembly Rooms, Doctors' Commons. The scheme opened with Fesca's Quartet in D, Op. 34, by Messrs. H. Blagrove, Webb, Weslake, and Hancock. Onslow's Quintet, No. 17, in B Minor, Op. 42, with Mr. C. Severn as double-bass, was finely executed, the adagio being encored. Mr. Webb, who is yet but a youth, distinguished himself in the first violin part of Mozart's Quartet, No. 6, in C, Op. 10. Beethoven's Quartet, No. 2, in C, Op. 18, was the concluding gem. Mr. Love, the Polyphonist, commenced his popular entertainment at Crosby Hall, on Wednesday.

On Thursday evening, a selection of Sacred Music was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall. After Handel's "Esther" overture, the Coronation Anthem, "The King shall Rejoice," was given; Mrs. Sunderland, Mr. Genge, who has a beautiful high tenor voice, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Phillips, singing the quartet, "Exceeding Glad shall He be." The "Alla. Trinita" quatuor, ascribed to Palestrina, introduced by Sir Henry Bishop to the Ancient Concert, was sung by Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Dolby, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Phillips, and was encored. Mozart's popular, and we may say operatical, Mass No. 12, came next in rotation, and was smoothly executed. The "Benedictus" was sung by Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Dolby, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. H. Phillips. The fine chorus, "Et Resurrexit," went well; as did the "Dona nobis pacem." Every bar in this Mass may be traced in Mozart's operas. In the second part, the "Dettingen Te Deum," with Mr. Perry's brass, was adequately sustained.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper commenced on Thursday night at the Beethoven Rooms, 76, Harley-street, a series of Soirées of classical pianoforte music. The programme comprised Mozart's Fantasia for two performers on one pianoforte, played by Benedict and Lindsay Sloper; a selection from Handel's "Suites de Pièces," music that ought to be in the hands of every amateur of the piano; Beethoven's Sonata No. 2, op. 29; Mendelssohn's Prelude in A flat major from op. 35, and study in F minor; and Beethoven's Trio No. 2, op. 79 for piano (Mr. Sloper), violin (Mr. Willy), and violoncello (Mr. Rousseau). The room was filled with amateurs and well-known artists. Mr. Sloper is a classical performer, with a sound style, and a nimble finger; in fancy, perhaps, he is deficient. Miss Dolby sang a quaint Sicilienne, "Ogni pena," by Pergolesi, and a song, "The Fairy's Reproach," by Mr. Sloper, in the Mendelssohnian school, charmingly. She was encored in the latter. We have to compliment Mr. Sloper on a very excellent selection, and upon its brevity. There were just two hours of delightful entertainment.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

On Monday Mr. Dando's Third Quartet Concert at Crosby Hall. On Tuesday, Mr. Sterndale Bennett's Performance of Classical Pianoforte Music at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Wednesday, Madame Duclen's Third Soiree Musicale. On Thursday, Mr. Lucas's First Musical Evening. Miss Anne Romer is about to appear in Balfe's opera of "The Four Brothers Aymon," at the Princess's Theatre. Her brother, Mr. Travers, is studying a part in an opera never before heard in this country, for Drury-Lane Theatre. At a meeting of the Sub-Committee, Sir George Smart in the chair, on Thursday evening, most satisfactory communications were read from the members of the profession, respecting the Concert on March 17, on behalf of Mr. Kearns's Widow and Children. Mrs. Anderson, *Pianiste* to her Majesty, and the teacher of the Princess Royal, has consented to play with Mr. Benedict a Duo for two pianofortes; and Mr. Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Sauton, and Mr. Lucas will play one of Beethoven's Trios. Costa will conduct a Symphony and Overture played by the Philharmonic Orchestra. Madame Caradori Ahan, Miss Dolby, Miss Birch, Madame Macfarren; Messrs. Allen, Hobbs, Lockett, Phillips, and every eminent vocalist not previously engaged, have tendered their valuable services, and the Concert will be under distinguished patronage. Tickets may be obtained at the leading music publishers, or of Mr. T. Chappel, the Hon. Treasurer, of Bond-street.

A grand Scottish Concert will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms next Thursday, for the relief of the distressed Highlanders, under the immediate patronage of the Queen. The programme comprises the names of the most eminent *artistes*, vocal and instrumental, and in the course of the evening "Auld Lang Syne" will be sung by the principals with a chorus of seventy voices. Mr. Willy is to lead, and Mr. T. German Reid will conduct.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Last Saturday afternoon, the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. The Earl Spencer, Earl of Hardwicke, Earl of Lincoln, Lord Portman, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., and the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, were introduced by Lord Campbell, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to her Majesty, and took the oaths as Members of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster.

On Sunday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine service in the Private Chapel at Buckingham Palace.

The Royal dinner party, on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Count Alexander Mensdorff, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, and Captain Francis Seymour.

On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Count Alexander Mensdorff, took an airing in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, accompanied by Count Alexander Mensdorff, and attended by the Hon. Captain Gordon. The Royal Family took their accustomed walks and rides, in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S PARTIES.—The Duke of Wellington will not give any dinner parties at Apsley House till after Easter. Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley have arrived at the noble and gallant Duke's.

ILLNESS OF EARL DUCIE.—We regret to learn that Earl Ducie is confined to his residence by indisposition.

BIRTHS.

At Windsor, Viscountess Emlyn, of a son.—At Heidelberg, the Right Hon. Lady De Tabley, of a daughter.—At Ewell, Surrey, Lady Maria Brodie, of a daughter.—On the 14th inst., Mrs. Charles Bentley Binley, of a daughter.—At 25, Porchester-terrace, the wife of Edmund D. Bourdillon, Esq., of a daughter.—At Hastings, the lady of W. B. Knipe, Esq., late Capt. 5th Dragg. Guards, of a daughter.—At Hyde-park-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kimbrell, of a son.—At Mornington Crescent Regent's-park, Mrs. Edmund Robins, of a daughter.—At 57, Russell-square, Mrs. George Clowes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Philip Curran, Esq., to Margaret Grace, youngest daughter of Capt. Hayes, R.M.—At Wancham, the Rev. John James Vaughan, to Mary, widow of the late Henry Tredercroft, Esq.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Robert Denly, Esq., to Mary Poorman, only daughter of the late James Barkshire Street, Esq.—At Non-Queen's County, to Cecilia Matilda, daughter of John P. Plumpton, Esq., M.P.—On the 13th instant, at Stratford St. Anthony, Wiltshire, Henry T. Foxman, Esq., of South-terrace, Alexander-square, to Elizabeth Whitmarsh, second daughter of the late Anthony Bradby, Esq.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Monsieur Maria Charles Louis Lombard, to Ellen Maria, only daughter of Francis Giffard, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, Vera Cruz.

DEATHS.

At Nice, Letitia Sarah, only daughter of the late Major-General Robert Sewell.—In the Cloisters, Windsor Castle, aged 78, Harriot, widow of the late Rev. William Burton.—At No. 32, Oxford-square, Hyde-park, Henry Frederick Tarkis, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.—Feb. 16, at Doctors'-commons, John Daubeny, Esq., LL.D.—On the 13th inst., the Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, in the 77th year of her age.—On the 13th inst., Elizabeth, wife of J. Wise Lawson, Esq.—In Vauxhall-place, the Ven. Rev. Joseph Hubert Platt, Chancellor of Exeter, and a Canon of the Cathedral of London, aged 88.—On Jan. 27th, Mrs. Joseph Flood, English, aged 71; and on Feb. 16th, Rebecca, widow of a son.—At Mornington Crescent Regent's-park, Mrs. Edmund Robins, of a daughter.—At 57, Russell-square, Mrs. George Clowes, of a son.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

SECOND NOTICE.

MR. F. GOODALL, though he has made very little progress in his art within the last two years, is yet young, and one from whom we have reason to expect works of a still higher excellence in conception and execution. He has many merits: he always manages to tell his story well—he paints with deliberation and care, and looks on nature for himself. If he has not advanced, he has as certainly not gone back. Let him give his days and nights to Wilkie—consider the means which he took to attain that excellence which is still unrivalled in this country—the admirable composition he observed in all his pictures—the inimitable character, story, colour, incident, and circumstance, down to the commonest accessory introduced. There is nothing to let in Wilkie's pictures—nothing put in for the sake of filling up—nothing but what assists the story. This, also, was Hogarth's excellence—and, in some degree, it is Mr. Mulready's as well. Patient seeking alone will find it—thinking gives it—not accident. We have Engraved Mr. Goodall's "Holy Well," announced in our last.

Mr. F. Stone is always a pleasing painter; and his "Approaching Footstep," in the present Exhibition, a more than average specimen of his powers. People unacquainted with the works of Mr. F. Stone—or rather people not so well acquainted with his works as critics are, or profess to be—stand before this picture for a considerable time, and always leave it with a pleased look and a word of approbation. Critics exclaim that they have seen it before—because, apparently, Mr. Stone has an ideal beauty of his own, who sits, or stands, or sleeps, or smiles, or looks unutterable things, for all his females:

Once I beheld the fairest of her kind,
And still the sweet idea charms my mind;
True she was dumb; for Nature gaz'd so long,
Pleas'd with her work, that she forgot her tongue;
But, smiling, said, she still shall gain the prize;
I only have transferred it to her eyes:
Such are thy pictures, Kneller.

Such are thy pictures, Stone! In the picture in the present Exhibition the face is pretty, the expression pleasing, the incident agreeable, and the execution careful.

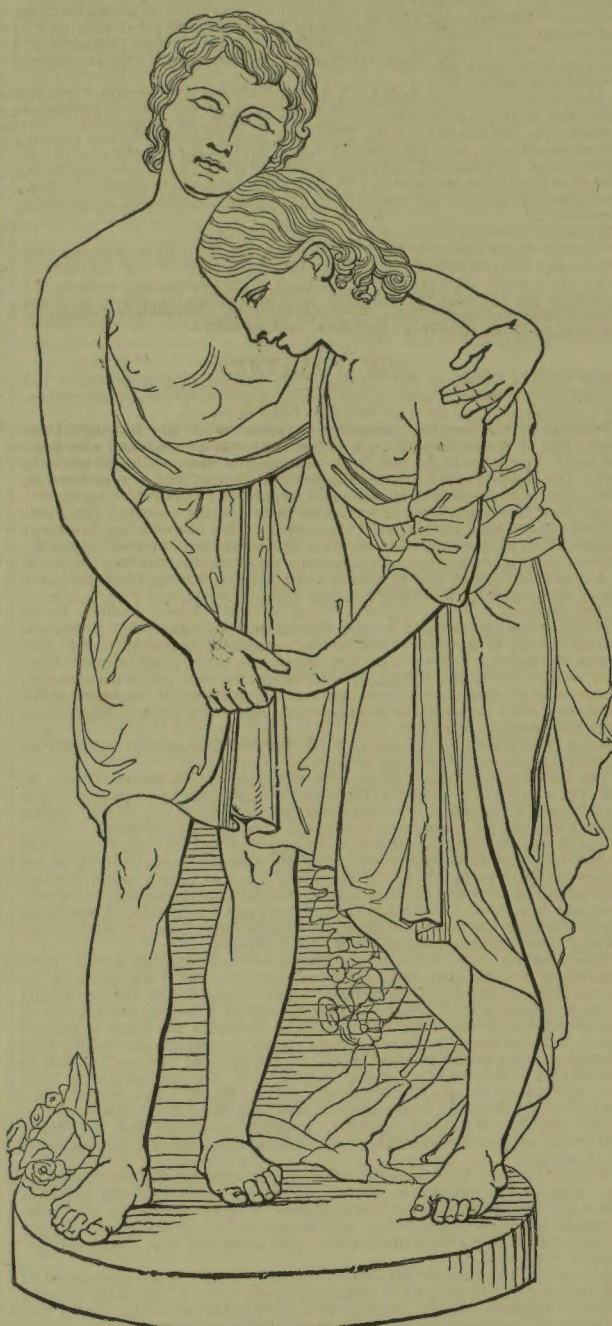
Another artist of promise is Mr. A. Johnston. He is fond of pastoral scenes, and has painted several incidents in Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," with a keen appreciation of that charming pastoral. In No. 286—the picture we hope to engrave in a subsequent number—he is somewhat brick-dusty in colour, but Nature—which, if not everything, as somebody said it was, goes at least a great way towards it. The Shepherd, however, seems hardly to realise Sir Philip Sydney's charming description of a shepherd, in "The Arcadia," who "piped as if he never would grow old."

There is not much room at the British Institution for the exhibition of works in the sister art of Sculpture. But yet there are several specimens exhibited, and one or two, moreover, that call for commendation. Mr. W. C. Marshall, A.R.A., who dedicates his talents with great zeal and equal success to the poetic portion of his art, has a clever little statuette in marble, entitled "Leander." We think we observe something faulty about the expression of the face, but this may wear off with a further acquaintance. Mr. P. Park, we are glad to remark, is less exaggerated than heretofore; his "Impartiality," a group in marble (No. 546), is a better specimen of his abilities than we have seen for some time. Mr. Fillans is also clever: "A Poetic Head," No. 558, we have, however, seen before. The name of another sculptor, Mr. Felix M. Miller, will be new to many of our readers, but his "Group of Orphans," engraved in our present number, will help him forward in his calling and with all who admire what is simple and graceful, and touching in art. In the catalogue it bears the following epigraph:

Who that bears
A human bosom, hath not often felt
How dear are all those ties that bind our race
In gentleness together, and, how sweet
Their force, let Fortune's wayward hand the while
Be kind or cruel.

AKENSIDE.

We have made, since the publication of our former criticism, a fourth visit to the Gallery of the British Institution. We have left, it would seem, very little unnoticed—in any way deserving of notice. We must except, however, a picture from St. Mathew, by Mr. O'Neil—"Mary



MARBLE GROUP.—ORPHANS.—BY FELIX M. MILLER.

Magdalen and the other Mary sitting over against the Sepulchre"—in which there is an expression of subdued grief not to be found in any other work in the present Exhibition. Mr. O'Neil is apt to repeat his mode of expressing the same intensity of sorrow, but he has here, to our thinking, got rid of a certain mannerism, and eclipsed in the expression portrayed in one head all his former efforts.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF READING.—The *Berkshire Chronicle* says:—"It is with extreme regret that we now announce that the hopes which we may say were universally and confidently entertained by the inhabitants of this borough that Mr. Walter, of Bearwood, would be their representative at the approaching election, are at an end. That gentleman is now lying dangerously ill, and whatever may be the termination of his illness—which we sincerely hope will be favourable—he has directed it to be made publicly known that he has formed a firm determination to retire wholly from public life."

REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON TEA.—A meeting of bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants of Manchester, was held at the Town-hall, on Tuesday, the Mayor of Manchester presiding, for the purpose of considering "the urgent necessity for a large reduction of the present high duty on tea." A memorial to Government, embodying the sentiments of the meeting, was unanimously adopted.

PROPOSED MALT-TAX MEETING AT PETERBOROUGH.—At the request of a deputation from the Peterborough Farmers' Club, Earl Fitzwilliam has called a meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, Peterborough, on Wednesday next, to consider and agree upon a petition for the repeal of the Malt-Tax. His Lordship is of opinion that the deficiency in the revenue arising from the removal of that impost should be supplied by a property tax. He is decidedly opposed to an Income-Tax.

DEATHS IN THE SNOW.—The provincial papers received during the week contain accounts of the deaths of several persons during the snow. In many parts the drifts were more than five or six feet in depth. On Thursday (last week), as some persons were passing up Brentree-hill, in the neighbourhood of Westbury-on-Trym, and within two miles of Bristol, they discovered the body of an aged man, an agricultural labourer, residing in the neighbourhood, nearly buried in the snow. The body was quite cold and stiff, and he had evidently been dead for some hours. A loaf of bread was found under his arm, from which it is conjectured that on the previous night he must have been making his way up the hill, and having been probably overcome with fatigue, and lost his way, the unfortunate man sank in the snow, and perished from the inclemency of the weather.

DISTRESS IN MANCHESTER.—Distress and privation press very heavily on the working classes in Manchester. The streets are crowded with paupers, most of them Irish, who have travelled to Manchester from Liverpool, in the hope either of obtaining employment, or sharing with others from the public bounty of the town. A soup-kitchen has been established, from which are distributed daily some 6000 quarts of nutritious soup, with 1000 loaves of bread. It is remarkable that of the recipients of this charity, 9-10ths are Irish people. The operative classes employed in the mills and manufactories (most of whom are working short time) seem to shrink from an application for charity, and prefer existence on the limited means derived from their labour. In the midst of so much want and misery, it is gratifying to observe that not the slightest evidence of insubordination has shown itself. The working people generally seem to be of opinion that the distress from which they are now suffering has proceeded from no causes over which the Government has had control.

FLOODS AT WINDSOR.—In consequence of the rapid thaw, accompanied by rain, the river Thames, both above and below Windsor-bridge, has overflowed its banks in all directions, thousands of acres being entirely under water.

RIOT AT LEICESTER.—A riot occurred at Leicester, on Tuesday last, between the police and a large body of persons assembled to continue a rude sport enjoyed on Shrove Tuesday in that town from time immemorial. It has been the custom to hold what was denominated a "Rotherham Fair," on a large open piece of ground, called the Newark, the spectators of which ordinarily amounted to many thousands. An arena was formed, and men, grotesquely attired, and called Whipping Toms, with long and fearful-looking whips, entered, displaying their dexterity in using the instrument upon those who had the fool-hardiness to contest with them, and he who exhibited the greatest skill in escaping the lash with a shiny stick, was rewarded by the applause of, and a collection among the spectators, the money being shared among the whippers and the whipped. This exhibition having lately been productive of much tumult and disorder, the Magistrates of the borough resolved to suppress it, and for this purpose framed a bye-law, enacting it an offence, punishable by a fine of £5, for any person to appear with a whip, cudgel, or instruments of that nature, on Shrove Tuesday, at the place above-mentioned, and several whippers were informed three weeks ago of the determination on the part of the authorities to carry out rigidly this provision. This being known to the inhabitants, curiosity was felt to see whether any opposition on the part of the whippers would be offered, and on Tuesday last several thousands assembled on the spot. The police mustered in considerable force, and were assaulted with sticks and pelted with brickbats. The riot was ended by the capture and conveyance to gaol of "two vans full of prisoners," escorted by upwards of one hundred and fifty constables.



THE HOLY WELL.—PAINTED BY F. GOODALL.

R E - O P E N I N G O F H E R M A J E S T Y ' S T H E A T R E .

SIGNOR GARDONI.

SIGNOR GARDONI was born at Parma, in 1821. He studied at the Conservatoire there. His master was Signor Decesari. He made his *début* at Viadana, a small town near Parma, in *Roberto Devereux*. He was then engaged by Signor Ronzani



SIGNOR GARDONI

for four years. He then appeared at Turin, at the Sutra Theatre, in Ricci's opera, "I due Sergenti." He remained only during the carnival season, at Turin, and then he went to Berlin, where he had great success in "Lucrezia Borgia," "Belisario," and "L'Elisir d'Amore." He remained a year and four months at Berlin, where he became a great favourite. Before he left Berlin, he passed a fortnight at the Palace, at Strelitz, where he sang in "Lucrezia Borgia," for the Duke of Strelitz, who made him many handsome presents. He then appeared at Brescia, and afterwards at Milan, where he sang in "Linda da Chamounix."

Mons. Leon Pilet, the director of the Grand Opera, Paris, having heard him, at this period, wished to engage him for the Académie Royale. Sig. Gardoni offered Sig. Merelli, director of La Scala, at Milan, a sum of money to break his engagement, as he had still to remain two years (Sig. Merelli having previously purchased his engagement from Ronzani). Merelli refused, and it was then that Mons. Leon Pilet conceived the idea to send to Milan a professor of singing, Mr. Ditch, to carry off the young tenor. Sig. Gardoni, in order to facilitate his escape, was disguised as the servant of Mr. Ditch. Unhappily, arrived at the frontier at Piedmont, the professor's passport not being *en règle*, master and valet were both arrested, and were re-conducted in their post-chaise by the *gens d'armes* to Santa Margherita, at Milan. The Professor was retained in prison for twenty-four days, and Signor Gardoni was only one day and night in durance vile. The next day he was obliged to sing at La Scala, in "Linda da Chamounix;" when the public cried out with enthusiasm, "*ben tornato! ben tornato!*" Four days afterwards, he was given up to the conductor of the *malle poste* for Vienna, where he went to sing with Tadolini, for the spring season. Monsieur Leon Pilet, seeing his first attempt fail, beseeched Donizetti to treat with Merelli. Donizetti at length obtained Gardoni's engagement for thirty thousand francs, and made his *début* at the Grand Opera, Paris, in 1845, in Medermeyer's opera, "Marie Stuart;" the part of *Bothwell* being written expressly for him.

His second appearance was in "The Favorita," a rôle that did him much honour, as he had to contend with the *souvenirs* of the celebrated Duprez. He subsequently performed in "Robert Le Diable," and had great success in Balfe's charming opera "L'Etoile de Seville," besides several other operas.

Certain difficulties having arisen between Sig. Gardoni and M. Leon Pilet, the young tenor resolved to leave the Grand Opera, and payed a fine of sixty thousand francs. A short time previous to his departure from Paris, M. Vatel, Director of the Italian Opera, requested him to sing a few nights, to which he assented, and appeared in "L'Elisir d'Amore," with triumphant success. Sig. Gardoni's departure was much regretted by the Parisians, as his pronunciation of the French language was perfect, combined with all his other advantages.

SIGNOR SUPERCHI.

ANTONIO SUPERCHI, son of the late Paolo Superchi and Gaetana his wife, a lady of the Manghi family, was born at Parma in 1817. His father was a Magistrate in his native city, who was employed in the same capacity under the

French Empire. Young Superchi's musical talents were early developed; and from his boyhood, by that natural instinct which is so common among his countrymen, he delighted his friends by singing the favourite airs that were popular at that period. His father, however, intended him for the legal profession, and in compliance with his desire the young singer attended a regular course of study at the University.

After the death of his father, Antonio applied himself with redoubled ardour to his favourite pursuit, and, after two years' study under the renowned professors, Tartagnani and De Cesaris, in his native city, he made his *début* at Venice, with Madame Persiani. He was subsequently engaged at the principal Italian theatres, but chiefly at Florence, Rome, Palermo, and Turin, and again at Venice, where Verdi wrote for him the part of *Charles V.*, in the opera "Ernani." He was then engaged for Spain, where he was two years primo baritone at Barcelona, and where he performed in more than twenty-four of the most popular operas of Bellini, Donizetti, Rossini, Verdi, Ricci, Coppola, &c. &c. His love for his native country induced him to re-visit Italy in the course of last year, where Mr. Lumley invited him to grace with his presence the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The operas in which parts have been written expressly for Sig. Superchi, besides "Ernani," are Pacini's "Maria d'Inghilterra," Mandanici's "Maria degli Albizzi," Ricci's "Amante di Richiamo," and six others.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Most auspicious were the circumstances under which her Majesty's Theatre opened its portals on Tuesday night. The house was very full, and amongst the audience we again recognised with pleasure the faces of its old-established votaries, all eager for the result of the first night's trial, and few, perhaps, anticipating that it would be in all respects so favourable. Donizetti's "La Favorita" was the opera selected for the commencement of the season. The spirited libretto, the dramatic character of the music, and the charming *morceaux* which are interspersed here and there through this opera, are important elements of success; but, nevertheless, it is yet more to the admirable manner in which it is performed here, and in which it is mounted at this theatre, which will give it the popularity it seems destined to enjoy.

The most important event of the evening was the *début* of Gardoni, the new tenor. Excessive was the interest it excited, and we rejoice that we can welcome, in this young artist, a great and important acquisition to our Anglo-Italian stage. He is very young, and gifted with a voice delightfully sweet, pure, and flexible, which is, at times, most touching in its *timbre*; his style is excellent; he has a pure taste, and his action is alternately pathetic and energetic, and, besides this, one of his greatest charms is that air of youth and ingenuousness which persuades all the spectators that he is actually moved by the feelings he expresses. All these qualities render Gardoni a delightful singer, and one who, no doubt, will become a great favourite, while he has, besides, the advantage of youth, so that he will daily make still further advance in his art. Let us add, in addition, that he possesses that qualification which, if not essential, yet greatly adds to the effect of dramatic performance—good looks.

Superchi, the new baritone, is a decidedly valuable addition to the *troupe* of this establishment. He possesses a fine full voice, much taste and expression, and an excellent style; the only fault that we could find with him on Tuesday being an occasional harshness of tone, but, with regard to him, as also to the other artists, we must observe that the music of "La Favorita," in some parts delicious, in many others is, in our opinion, anything but favourable to the developments of the voice or the resources of a singer, and it is probable that, neither in respect to Gardoni or Superchi, have we heard the full extent of what they can accomplish. We are confirmed in this idea by Superchi's charming performance of the "Four tant d'amour," that exquisite romance already so well known in English society, and amongst English amateurs. Here what we fancied the defects of his voice vanished, and he sang this aria with a taste and feeling which procured it a rapturous and most well deserved encore. He was warmly applauded throughout, and experienced a most favourable reception. Bouché, the new basso, has a fine, full-toned voice, of a peculiar and uncommon quality, and bids fair likewise to become a favourite.

One of the things which struck us most forcibly at the performance of "La Favorita," was the wonderful improvement of Sanchioli. While this artist retains the brilliant voice and execution for which, in some operas last year, such as "Nino," for example, she was so remarkable, all the faults and peculiarities of her style are softened down in a manner which would be hardly credited. These arose at that time from the exuberance of energy and life—running often to waste, and to unprofitable excess. Study and practice seem to have taught her to prune away whatever was superfluous; there are now none of those sudden bursts and sinking of the voice, except where they really add to the effect of the music of which she was so fond. She has more self-command, more repose; and her voice appears now under perfect control. Her acting has none of those extravagant gestures, none of that excess of energy, which then deteriorated so greatly from its effect; and yet she has moments of passion and fire, in which she awakens an answering chord of sympathy in the breast of all her listeners. She was admirable throughout, but in the last scene especially so; she gave the *Preghiera* with a deep and quiet pathos, and a delicacy of tone, which astonished all who heard it; while, in the subsequent duet with Gardoni, her well-remembered brilliant notes came forth with an *aplomb* and effect that called forth the loudest applause. We must observe, *en passant*, that this duet is one of the gems of the opera; and in the death scene, which concludes it, Sanchioli was truly touching. In another point, that of costume, her improvement seems to have kept pace with what she achieved in other matters. With the exception of her bridal dress, which was not well selected, her costume was tasteful and rich, and she looked better than we ever saw her before.

There was another point in which the performance of Tuesday was deserving of the highest praise—namely, with regard to the choruses. As many or nearly all of those who composed this important corps were new performers, it is perfectly astonishing what has been achieved with them. It is not only the *ensemble* with which they sing, but the *chiaroscuro* and the expression which they give to the music which delighted us. One chorus especially—that peculiar and highly dramatic one, where the noblemen of the Court are whispering indignantly together concerning *Fernando's* ignominious marriage—was given with electrical

effect. Each member of the chorus acted as well as sang his part, and all seemed to enter into it with a spirit which does the highest credit to Mr. Balfe, who, we understand, has been indefatigable in drilling them to the work; and those who know what hard labour this is, will agree that the warm reception given to this able musician was fully deserved. All went admirably; the orchestra is exceed-



SIGNOR SUPERCHI.

ingly full and brilliant, and the performance of the overture, which was enthusiastically encored, showed that we have lost nothing by the changes which have been effected. But of these details, and of others—such as the scenery, which is excellent—we will speak more fully another time. On an opening night there is so much to observe, that, even with the most unremitting attention, the critic can only seize the more salient points of a performance, especially when there is so much of novelty as on this occasion. After the opera, the National Anthem was sung, and the usual splendid effect of the whole house produced. Sanchioli took one of the solo parts, with fine effect. Her full round voice is peculiarly adapted to the rendering of the music of this grave and majestic character.

We subjoin the plot of "La Favorita." The scene passes in the kingdom of Castile in 1340. *Leonora de Gusman*, celebrated for her wit and beauty, was loved by *Alfonso XI.*, King of Castile, of whom she became the favourite. The ascendancy which she acquired over the Monarch became so great that he resolved to repudiate his wife. The Pope interferes, and menaces the King with excommunication if he persists in his project. In the meantime, the Moors threaten the kingdom of Castile. *Alfonso* hastens to meet and give them battle; the result is a decisive victory, owing chiefly to *Fernando*, a youthful captain of his army. *Fernando*, formerly a novice in the Convent of Santiago de Compostella, has seen and loved *Leonora*, of whose name and rank he is ignorant. Carried away by his passion he has quitted the convent, obtained, by the favour of *Leonora*, a brevet of captain, and by his valour the triumph of the King's army. Overwhelmed already by the favours of his Sovereign, he asks of him the hand of the noble object of his affection; and the King, who has discovered the love of *Leonora* for *Fernando*, determines on the sacrifice of his own sentiments and gives his consent to the marriage. The favourite informs her lover, by letter, of her relation with *Alfonso*. Unfortunately, her confidant, *Inez*, is unable to fulfil her commission, and the marriage is accomplished. After the ceremony, *Fernando* perceives that the eyes of all are turned away from him or exhibit marks of contempt. He imperiously demands the cause, and is informed that he has wedded the mistress of the King. *Fernando*, indignant, utters imprecations on his bride, throws his knightly sword at *Alfonso's* feet, abdicates his recently acquired titles, and, heartbroken, returns to the convent to take the vows. *Leonora*, in despair, determines, before she dies, to see him once more and obtain his pardon. Habited as a novice she penetrates the convent, is recognised by *Fernando*, whose love returns at her sight, and who proposes that they fly together. It is too late; *Leonora* expires at her lover's feet—but pardoned and happy.

The ballet presented us another series of novelties almost too long to notice in detail. Two new *danseuses*, and two new dancers, appearing in a ballet likewise new, afford much food for curiosity and observation, and we are obliged to dismiss them for the time with a few words only. Mlle. Rosati, the heroine of the ballet, is young and very handsome. Her dark eyes sparkle with fire and intelligence; her countenance varies with every shade of feeling she expresses; her movements are most graceful, her pantomime vivacious and impassioned;



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "CORALIA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

and her peculiar style of person and air renders her slower *pas* above all highly effective.

The other fair *débütante* is Marie Taglioni, another scion of that race of choreographic geniuses whose name she bears. She is very young; her face, and, in fact, her whole person, are *piguanie* and original. Her countenance is full of character and intelligence; and, as a dancer, she is light, agile, graceful, and, at the same time, possessed of remarkable power of muscle. Her reception was most favourable, and every one we believe regretted that she did not appear for a longer time on the scene. M. Paul Taglioni is a dancer of considerable merit, as far as we could judge the other night. M. D'Oris another new dancer, who was much applauded, but of these artists more when we have had another opportunity of judging of them. We now subjoin the plot of the ballet, which is taken from that most exquisite of German tales *Undine*, and which adheres far more closely to the original than the "Ondine" in which we have so often seen La Cerito, the name, in that instance, being almost the only point of similitude.

Sir Huldebrand of Ringstetten (M. Paul Taglioni) is victor at a tournament given by the *Grand Duke*, and attracts the attention of the Prince's adopted daughter, *Bertha* (Madame Petit Stephan). She presents him with a magic scarf, but requires him, in return, to enter the "Enchanted Forest." *Sir Huldebrand* obeys, and takes the road to the forest. *Troisondin*, a potent spirit of the waters, directs the Knight towards the hut of a poor fisherman. The latter receives him hospitably, and the Knight here finds the adopted daughter of the fisherman, the lovely *Coralia*, who is at once fascinated by the youthful Knight. *Coralia*, a water nymph, is niece to *Troisondin*, and, though reared by morials, retains all the sportiveness of her heedless nature. Her conduct in presence of the stranger draws upon her reproach, but the playful girl is unwilling to bear restraint, and bounds out of the cottage. A storm arising, the Fisherman and the Knight set forth to seek her, and she is found by the latter reposing on a bed of leaves, in the middle of a lake. By the aid of *Bertha's* scarf, he draws her to shore. Their mutual love is avowed, and their union takes place. Meanwhile, the Fisherman and his wife discover in the proud *Bertha* their long-lost daughter; and when she passionately refuses to dwell with them, or treat them as her parents, *Coralia* compassionately offers her an asylum at the castle of *Sir Huldebrand*. There the Knight forgets *Coralia*—his passion for *Bertha* revives. The latter obtains re-possession of the magical scarf; and *Coralia*, overwhelmed with grief, tears off her wedding ring, and returns to her Nalad existence, while the avenging *Troisondin* drags *Sir Huldebrand* to destruction.

In this ballet we must briefly notice the last scene, as a display of the scene painter's art, and one of the triumphs of the composition. The dance of the Nalads in the moonlight by the lake in the second *tableau* is really exquisite. Nothing can be more ideal than the whole scene. The moonlight sheds over it a sort of mysterious hue, which gives a shadowy semblance to the figures of the Nalads, whose graceful, stealthy movements seem rather like the embodiment of a dream than a living reality. M. P. Taglioni here carried into execution the real object of dancing as an art, which, in proportion as it approaches too near reality, becomes unpleasant; but which, no doubt, contains in itself the materials of real and elevated poetry. We have seldom seen anything more charming than this Nalad's dance. The scene itself is exquisitely painted and contrived, and, in viewing it, it was impossible not to be struck by the extraordinary perfection to which, in these days, the ballet has been brought. Little could our forefathers—little even did Louis XIV., that great patron of the ballet—imagine to what an art would be brought, which, in their days, possessed so large a mixture of the ridiculous.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Thursday evening, the new play of "Fendal Times; or, the Court of James the Third," by the author of "The King of the Commons" was represented for the first time.

The time chosen for the play is the year 1482, when the growing attachment of the King to certain favourites, has excited the disaffection of his nobles; and when one of his brothers, Alexander, Duke of Albany, has fled from the country, after being committed to Edinburgh Castle, for entering into a cabal against him; and the other, John, Earl of Mar, is supposed to have been secretly murdered. The title of this latter Prince has just been bestowed upon *Walter Cochrane* (Mr. Phelps), an architect, and the bosom friend of the King (Mr. H. Marston). This, with other favours lavished on him provokes the rage of the Lords *Angus* (Mr. G. Ben. etc.), *Gairles* (Mr. Graham), *Lennor* (Mr. Hoskins), and others; and we find them in the first act bitterly complaining, and ready for revolt. They will not acknowledge the favourite as the *Earl of Mar*, but always speak of him as *Master Cochrane*, even to the King; and the open insults of *Angus* lead to a challenge given by *Cochrane*, and accepted by the other. We are next introduced to *Margaret Randolph* (Miss Laura Addison), to whom *Lennor* is desirous of paying his court. This lady—an orphan, and a ward of *Lord Angus*—we can discover, admires *Cochrane*, and when the report of the intended duel, which is to be at *outrance*, is bruited abroad, she implores the King not to stop it, as he appears anxious to do, fearing that his favourite will fall beneath the stalwart arm of *Angus*. The fight takes place, and *Cochrane* is the victor; but, having struck down his foe, he spares his life, and tends him carefully, striving by many acts of generosity and kindness to heal the breach. The result of the combat, however, inflames *Lord Angus* more than ever. Stung to the quick by his defeat and humiliated by receiving his life as a present from the hands of the "peasant slave," he settles plans for speedy revenge, with his fellow nobles, and himself offers to "hell the cat."

In the third act we find *James*, in his Palace at Holyrood, gloomy and depressed, as he hears of *Albany's* advancing, and the uncertainty of placing any reliance upon his Lords. The command of the army is given to *Cochrane*, who seizes upon the principal border strongholds, as well as the fords of Esk, Tweed, and Nith, to oppose *Albany*. Seeing that the hate of *Angus* towards him is more powerful than ever, he again makes every effort to turn aside his wrath. But the sturdy noble, albeit of the Douglas blood, will not be reconciled. He even refuses to lead his clan when *Cochrane's* commands, and prevails upon the other Lords to hang back also. *Margaret Randolph*, who has been present at the interview, finding she can neither tempt nor persuade *Angus* to follow to the Border, places her own men at the disposal of any knight who will lead them—an honour which *Cochrane* immediately avails himself of, and he also wears her scarf. *Angus*, as her guardian, commands her to desist, and go with him. She refuses, and *Cochrane* places her under the protection of the Royal banner. *Lennor*, in the meantime, has repented of the side he has taken, looking upon *Cochrane's* star as still in the ascendant; and, to gain favour with the other party, gives up the names and plans of the renegade nobles to *Cochrane*, who rewards him by directly sending him to prison, whilst he goes to inform the King of the treachery. *James* has them taken into custody; but, although *Cochrane* sees the danger of again setting them free, and implores the King to be resolute, the indecision of the latter overcomes his sense of justice, and he pardons them. In the following scene *Margaret*, proud as she is, confesses to *Cochrane* her love for him, and bids him lead her men to the Borders, for her sake.

In the fifth act, we find *Angus Gairles* and the others in the tent of the former. At Lauder, in open revolt, and deciding upon the death of their enemy forthwith. *James* and *Cochrane* arrive with their forces; and, whilst the latter is rousing up the army at daybreak, *Angus*, in an interview with the King, boldly tells him of their intention to murder his favourite. *James* descends to the most servile petitioning for his life; but *Angus* is inflexible, and the rebellious nobles appoint a meeting with *Cochrane* in the Church, at Lauder. He falls into the trap, and *Angus* tells him that he is doomed to a death "that fits not a brave man;" but, that his life may yet be spared if he will give up his allegiance to the King, and live friendly to the cause of the nobles. These conditions are indignantly refused by *Cochrane*; and *Angus*, after an interview with *Margaret* (who has followed her lover to the borders), in which he tells her that she may still save *Cochrane's* life, by persuading him to give up his cause, leads her forward to try her influence over him. Her proud and noble heart is overcome by her love for *Cochrane*, and she begs him to leave the court, and live with her in peaceful state. *Cochrane* is inflexible; and *Margaret*, animated by his bearing, calls back all her courage to her aid; and, seeing the price claimed for the forbearance of the nobles, tramples upon all her womanish fancies, and even strengthens him in his resolve. *Angus* tells him that if he does not yield, he will die a felon's death at six o'clock, and that it is now upon the stroke. Shouting without announces that the King is taken prisoner; and *Cochrane*, although he knows the church-gates to be guarded by his foes, seizes his sword, and rushes out to attack them, and assist his Royal master. Overpowered by numbers, he is forced back wounded; but defends the entrance, until *Margaret* contrives to bar it. He has, however, received his death-wound, and expires at the feet of his mistress, just as *Angus* and his party break in the door. *Margaret* throws herself forward upon the sword of *Angus*; and, with her death, the play concludes.

Such is the story: which certainly offers every opportunity for effective writing; but the construction was, here and there, exceedingly loose, so that many of the scenes lost the interest that would have been attached to them, from the want of sufficient motive for their various actions. We do not think it so carefully arranged a play as "The King of the Commons," at the same time it fixed the attention of the audience sufficiently to carry their sympathies with it to the conclusion.

It was excellently performed: indeed the entire getting up of the play calls for the warmest praise. The scenery was very picturesque: the views of Holyrood, the vale of Lauder, and especially the interior of Lauder Church—an admirably set scene—called forth loud applause. The costumes were also very carefully selected; in fact, down to the most apparently unimportant detail, all that judgment and intelligence was visible, which has distinguished every piece brought out by this management.

To Miss Laura Addison—giving her, as a lady, the first place—and Mr. Phelps, the greatest praise is due. The part of *Margaret* was one eminently calculated to bring out all the best points of Miss Addison's acting. We have not often heard, of late, such genuine applause, as that which greeted her very vivid description of the combat, as she is supposed to look at it from the window; indeed, so continuous was the approbation of the audience, that it interfered with the progress of the scene. Her interview with *Cochrane*, at the end of the piece, she also rendered very powerful and effective. Mr. Phelps played the hero most carefully, and gave every line with the nice perception of the gentleman and the scholar. His impressive reading of the speech commencing—

And what is life?

A flight by a poor bird, 'twixt two black cliffs
Across some narrow valley; for brief space
Sunshine falls on its wings; a minute more
And all is dark again—

was warmly recognized. Mr. H. Marston's mannerism suited the part of the irresolute, effeminate *James* admirably; and a better representative of the rugged fiery *Angus* could not have been found than Mr. G. Bennett. Miss Cooper, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Hoskins contributed also to the general good effect; there was a quaintness in the acting of the latter gentleman, very diverting.

At the fall of the curtain, the applause was loud and universal. Mr. Phelps and Miss Addison were called for, and appeared; so was Mr. Bennett; and, finally, the author was compelled to bow from his private box. The success of

"Feudal Times" is unquestionable; and reflects the highest credit, as we have stated, upon all parties concerned in its production. The house was densely crowded, not a corner of standing room being left vacant when the curtain rose.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Mademoiselle Clarisse has been winning golden opinions by her exquisite performance of *Marie Jeanne*, in a very affecting drama of the same name, originally written for Madame Dorval, in which that powerful actress created the greatest excitement in Paris, upon her return to the stage. And M. Lemaître has continued to dispel the gloom caused by the above piece, by his inimitable *Robert Macaire*. In speaking of this piece a week or two ago, we mentioned the circumstances attending its production. We have since heard the following version, connected with the subject. The play had been written, as we stated, as a serious drama of thrilling interest. The principal dramatist, however, had not nerve sufficient to be present at its first representation, and he is reported to have sent his old housekeeper to witness it. To his surprise, when he expected to have seen her return pale with tears and "intense interest," she came back laughing heartily; and added to his consternation by saying that the whole house had been in convulsions of merriment all the time, and that the play had succeeded tremendously. The fact, however, was this:—The commencement of the piece hung fire so dismally that Lemaître foresaw its utter condemnation, if something was not done. He, therefore, entirely overthrew the author's notions of the chief villain; and, making a half-burlesque rascal of the part, created that unapproachable rôle which he has made so entirely his own; concluding it by some grand piece of absurdity—we believe, jumping into the orchestral drum to escape from the *gend'armes*—which brought the curtain down to a roar of triumphant laughter and applause.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We understand that the Extra Night for the benefit of the distressed Irish, will take place on Thursday next, the 25th inst., under the immediate patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Royal Family, and nearly all the aristocracy now in town.

The ball in aid of the fund for the relief of the distressed foreigners in London, held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday, was very numerously attended, almost to inconvenience. Under the able direction of M. Coulon, it was kept up with the greatest spirit until morning; and the entire arrangements gave the greatest satisfaction to the company. It is decidedly one of the gayest of the public charity balls which take place about this time of the year.

Mrs. Butler has appeared at MANCHESTER, as *Helien*, in "The Hunchback," the very spirited lessee of the Theatre, Mr. Knowles, having paid her, it is said, five hundred pounds for six performances. An article in one of the local papers speaks of her reception as most tremendous, but it does not enter into any criticism upon her acting. We should conceive the salary to be the largest ever paid by a provincial theatre.

We stated our impression, last week, that a novel had been published of the same name as the piece "Raby Ratler" now performing with great success at the SURREY. We since find that a story with that title was published by Messrs. Saunders and Otley about two years ago, written by the author of a serial—"Rowland Bradshaw"—now coming out monthly. The drama is founded on the book, and we think, in justice to the original writer, this should have been stated in the play-bills.

There has not been a very great deal of activity in the theatrical world during the past week. It is time that some novelty was produced at those theatres where the run of the Christmas pieces has ceased.

The new LYCEUM burlesque is announced for representation on Monday next. It is founded on a German legend, and called "The Enchanted Forest."

MUSICAL REVIEW.

SACRED MUSIC.

THE FULL CATHEDRAL SERVICE; by THOMAS TALLIS; newly Edited by E. F. REMBAULT, L.L.D., F.S.A. D'Almaine and Co.—THE ORDER OF THE DAILY SERVICE; by T. TALLIS; Edited by Dr. REMBAULT. Ditto.

ANTHEMS AND SERVICES FOR CHURCH CHOIRS. BURNS. HANDEL'S MESSIAH. J. A. Novello.—HAYDN'S CREATION. Ditto.—THE MUSICAL TIMES. Ditto.

THE MESSIAH; Edited by Dr. GAUNTLETT. W. Whittemore, Houlston and Stoneman. THE CREATION. Ditto, Ditto.

All the above publications prove the strong interest existing in sacred music in these days, and of the evident desire to improve the ritual service. Dr. Rembauld's works are of infinite value to the antiquarian, and to the choirs of cathedrals, churches, &c. They are published in elegant volumes, with most interesting prefaces, exhibiting considerable learning and persevering research. The parts chanted by the priests, and the responses by the choir, are given in an entire form. Mr. Novello's beautiful reprints of the "Messiah" and "Creation" are continued with infinite care and spirit, and must command a large sale, as they may be emphatically called the people's editions. The former has reached No. 7, and the latter No. 4. The 32nd and 33rd Numbers of "The Musical Times, and Singing Class Circular," contains the life of Purcell, Kent's Anthem, "Hear my prayer," and a record of the preceding month's transactions in music. Nos. 9 and 10 of Burns's publication will be acceptable to all churchmen, choral societies, and musical families desirous of having a collection of the finest works of the ecclesiastical school. Dr. Gannett's edition of "The Creation" and "The Messiah," when completed, will enable amateurs to possess the former work at the price of three, and of the latter at four shillings! Illustrations are appended, with portraits of Haydn and Handel. The type is excellent, but the quality of the paper might be improved. Here is another people's edition of these grand Oratorios, with a separate accompaniment for the organ and pianoforte, by the learned Editor, whose notes are interesting and valuable.

SECULAR MUSIC.

We have divers specimens of secular music before us. The first claiming notice is a set of six Vocal Quartets for two trebles, tenor, and bass, entitled "The Pastoral Week;" the words by Mr. Major, and the music by his son, Mr. J. S. Major, published by Addison and Hodson. These compositions are dedicated to Ciprari Potter, and are designated "The Returning Spring," "The Invitation," "The Lover's Holiday," "The Nightingale," "The Regret," and "The Contemplative Angler." The parts for each voice are printed separately, and there is a condensed pianoforte score. The principal merit of these Quartets is their simplicity and adaptation for the family circle; and both music and words reflect credit on the author and composer. Parts 1 and 2 of "Davidson's Universal Melodist," contain nearly 250 pieces of Music, with words, neatly printed and conveniently arranged for the singer at sight, or for the accompaniment on a treble instrument, such as the cornopean, accordion, flute, &c. The work is issued in weekly sheets, or monthly parts, and will be completed in twelve numbers, under the direction of Mr. George Hogarth. As a companion to the above, is a collection that may be truly pronounced to be national. It is the "Songs of Charles Dibdin," those heart-stirring ditties that have had such an important effect on the British sailor. Prince Albert has accepted the dedication of this valuable work, the price of which defies competition. A Portrait and Memoir of Dibdin will be given with the volume. Part 4 of "The Music Book," another undertaking calculated to reduce the high price of music, contains a Waltz by Mrs. G. A. Beckett, the Madden Quadrilles by Mr. Tully, Songs by Frank Romer and Balfe, and a Duet by Mrs. A. Beckett. Of these compositions, the "It is eve, Love," by Mr. Romer, will probably be found the most attractive. The "Planista" is another of the cheap publications of the day, the conductors of which, we trust, respect the laws of copyright, to insure permanent success. A very graceful pianoforte piece, called "Pestal," by R. Linten, published by D'Almaine and Co., will command the attention of amateurs. There is a brilliant introduction, the *tema* in three-four time is expressive, and the variations are sparkling. Mr. Lake's Polka Waltzes, published by Scates, and the Helena Polka, by Mr. H. S. Edwards, from the warehouse of Charles Ollivier, are lively. It is almost too late to refer to the Carol for the New Year written by Mrs. Samuda, the music by C. Desanges, published by W. Blagrove, but the title-page is spirited, even if the strain may be regarded as trite. "By the Dark Mountain Side," words and music by Miss Delcy. C. Lonsdale—"My Father's Portrait," music by W. Guernsey. J. Williams—"Her eyes the Glow-worm lend thee," by Miss Lockwood. L. Lee and Coxhead—"Oh, Come now Spring is smiling," by A. T. Turner. Coventry and Hollier—"She's on my heart," by W. Jackson. Hopkinson—"The Elfin Farewell," by W. Wilson. Stuart and Co.—"Oh, dost thou not Remember Love," by E. J. Loder. Tolkien—"Oh, was it right to spurn the Gift?" by F. N. Crouch. Tolkien—"Light of Heart am I," by John Barnett. Z. T. Purday.

Here is a goodly collection of songs; but the ability to produce a novel and pleasing melody is not quite equal to the desperate anxiety of artists and amateurs in these days to rush into print. The proportion of one really sterling ballad to the quantity of trash issued is about one in a hundred. Reminiscences are mistaken for inspirations; and hence, a deluge of compositions, without the slightest pretensions to originality of form or idea. John Barnett's cavatina is elegant, and we wish it might supersede the common-place song. Balfe, in the charming air, "It is not form," from "The Bondman," has set a good example, in adopting the cavatina, instead of the hackneyed break in the verses, with the stereotyped shake or cadence. Mr. Loder's air is from the "Songs and Ballads of the Heart;" the words by the Hon. D'Arcy G. Osborne, which may be had separately, or bound in a volume. Mr. F. N. Crouch's production is in the same collection, and, judging from the two specimens before us, it must be a desirable one. Miss Delcy is the fair vocalist of that name who has not lately been heard on the London boards: her ballad in three flats, three-four time, is pleasing, and descriptive of the words. Mr. Wilson's duet for two soprano is nicely harmonised. There is feeling in Mr. Guernsey's ballad, and merit in Miss Lockwood's effusion. The compositions of Mr. Turner and Mr. Jackson are of average merit.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOLDIER.—Preparations are being made at the Royal Military Asylum and School at Chelsea preparatory to the introduction of the Normal school system, which is stated to be the first of a series of Government measures intended for bettering the condition of the British soldier. It will be recollected that the Chaplain-General to the Forces visited several of the continental States a short time since, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the methods of military education carried out in the principal European armies. The interior of the institution is undergoing a thorough alteration, and in consequence schooling operations have been suspended. The teachers, under the new system, whose capabilities were tested a short time since by a rigid examination, will, it is understood, commence their duties in about a fortnight.

LITERATURE.

BURNS'S SELECT LIBRARY:—HISTORY OF DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA. LIFE OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON. By the Rev. J. F. RUSSELL, B.C.L.

These works form the commencement of a design which deserves the highest commendation, both for the judgment displayed in the selection of the works, and the tasteful style in which they are produced. The splendid fiction of Cervantes is, in this edition, divested of its prolixity and impropriety of expression, so as to fit it for every family circle; and, prefixed to it, is a spirited sketch of the life of the author.

The new life of Johnson is drawn from Boswell's "celebrated but voluminous biography," than which few works will better bear condensation. However, the career of the great Moralist is full of instructive reading; and its anecdotic fertility must ever render it a favourite in the "family library."

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. By JAMES CORNWALL. Simpkin and Co.

This volume, of some 300 pages, contains a greater number of Facts, Physical and Political, than we ever remember to have seen packed into a school handbook. To each section are appended judicious Exercises, to fit the work for education at home.

INTRODUCTION TO ZOOLOGY; FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS. By ROBERT PATTERSON. Part I.—Invertebrate Animals. Simpkin and Co.

We are glad to witness this successful attempt of the ingenious Vice-President of the Belfast Natural History Society, to adapt Zoology as a regular branch of education; "because," as Mr. Patterson observes, "it exercises both the observant and the reflective powers; furnishes enjoyment pure and exhaustless; and tends to make devotional feelings habitual." The present Part includes the Invertebrate Animals, the preference being given to British species. The work is of sound authority and observation, and full of excellent illustration, especially the Section on Insects. The engravings are very numerous; and it is commendatory to add that they are, for the most part, those employed in the "Cours Élémentaire de Zoologie," of M. Milne Edwards, a work adopted by the Council of Public Instruction in France.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS—1847. Compiled by JOHN TIMBS, Editor of "The Arcana of Science." Bogue.

When it is explained that the present is the Twentieth volume of its Series which the Editor has presented to the public in as many years, it is but fair to infer him to be practised in his labour. The success of the "Arcana of Science," commenced in 1827, led the Editor to extend and improve his design, in 1839, into the "Year-book of Facts;" the annual sale of the latter has, consequently, been treble that of the "Arcana." The conjoint Series have been so long before the world, that we need scarcely add that each volume records the most important Discoveries and Improvements of a year in mechanics and the useful arts; natural philosophy; electricity; chemistry; zoology and botany; geology; meteorology, and astronomy. To each of the abstracts is appended the authority, so that no *ipse dixit* is set up by the Editor, without a corresponding warrant. The value of twenty such records, employing half a life-time of "toyle and trouble" to a scribe, need not be insisted on as a chronicle of the progress of science. The present volume is appropriately embellished with a print of Le Verrier, from a fine portrait just issued at Paris.

THE WORKS OF G. P. R. JAMES, ESQ. Revised and Corrected by the Author, Vol. XI.—THE KING'S HIGHWAY. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Of living novelists, Mr. James is, by no means, the least entitled to the distinction of reprint: his style is graceful, and a tone of pure, healthy morality pervades all his works. The domestic character, and the life-like interest, of the incidents, too, render these works peculiarly adapted for family reading. Hence, this handsome, yet economical library edition was very desirable; and the author's correction and revision have, probably, improved the historical portions of his works, in so far as their accuracy is concerned. The picturesqueness of the novelist's descriptions scarcely needed re-touching; and the social charm of his stories must claim for him long and grateful remembrance by all lovers of fiction.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, MUSEUM, REGISTER, JOURNAL, AND GAZETTE. Edited by J. C. ROBERTSON. Vol. XLV. Robertson and Co.

The enlargement of this popular record of the progress of Mechanical Science, in the present volume, has enabled the indefatigable Editor to give the great inventions more in detail than hitherto; as well as to bring within the scope of his Magazine, Mathematical Exercises, which will, doubtless, be highly acceptable to the younger members of the architectural and engineering professions. These are the main features of the present volume, the forty-fifth of its Series; and we congratulate the Editor upon this veteran result of his well-directed energies for the diffusion of science and the arts. If we mistake not, his work was the first of its class, to popularise this class of knowledge.

A TECHNOLOGICAL DICTIONARY. By W. M. BUCHANAN. Tegg and Co.

Swift has compared the index of a book to the tail of a lobster, its best and fullest part; now, this little volume, extending to some 750 pages, or 1500 columns, is all index, or tail, to the terms of the arts, sciences, literature, professions, and trades. Such a book as the present has long been needed; our large cyclopædias are singularly deficient in such glossarial matter, and the lexicon of the latest of them is very meagre. It is true, there are small dictionaries of technological terms, but they are not of recent date, and of very slight pretensions, in comparison with the work before us, which has the warrant of being compiled by an experienced hand, the Editor of "The Practical Mechanic and Engineer's Magazine." He assures us that the present volume has been twelve years in progress of completion; in the course of which "many important terms and explanations, and many valuable facts belonging to the industrial arts, have been supplied by those engaged in the practical operations to which they relate; and, in no case, when doubt arose, were similar means of attaining correct information overlooked." Still, the Editor does not promise that, as a convenient vocabulary of technical language, his volume does more than approximate to completeness—a modesty of position, in this case, pre-eminently characteristic of merit. Had we no other proof of the want of such a work, our weekly "Correspondents'" communications would indicate the necessity. This is the age of new nomenclatures; and Mr. Buchanan's dictionary must satisfy its reasonable requirements, by supplying the most correct and useful technological information to that large section of the public who come under the designation of General Readers.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FOUR SEASONS. By THOMAS GRIFFITHS. Churchill.

In this volume, Professor Griffiths has produced a work which will, doubtless, be favourably received by the large and influential class, to whom it is specially addressed. The author's object is to explain such of the natural phenomena of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, as admit of interpretation by Chemical Science, at the same time that they illustrate passages of Scripture. Hence, the work abounds with pure and holy thoughts, as well as scientific reasonings; and the author has admirably kept in view that, in tracing natural phenomena, "there is not so much required any strength of imagination, or exactness of method, or depth of contemplation, as a sincere hand and faithful eye to examine and record the things themselves as they really appear." The plan of the work is systematic; its style, lucid and popular. To a chapter treating of the first principles of Chemistry, succeed four others—one for each season. Thus, we have illustrated the exquisite phenomena of nascent Spring; of heat in Summer; of the atmospheric wonders of Autumn; and of the chilling attributes of Winter; and all this is done in a style far superior to the average manner of books for the people; it combines the exactness of the philosopher with much of the eloquence of poetry and refined thought.

A CATHOLIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By WILLIAM BERNARD MACCABE. Vol. I. London: Newby.

This is a work of great comprehensiveness, of originality of design, and of marked ability in the treatment of the subject throughout; and in it the learned author has supplied what has long been a desideratum in English Historical Literature—namely, a full and accurate view of Anglo-Saxon History, as it is exhibited in the chronicles of the early monastic writers; who—sole masters of all the science and learning of their times, and living either contemporaneously with, or very shortly subsequent to the occurrence of the events they narrate, or the prevalence of the manners they describe—must naturally be, and, indeed, by the learned and impartial have always been, looked upon as authorities of the most authentic character.

To those (and they are very many) who in historical works seek only to find, not real information, but confirmation—however far-fetched and superficial—of errors preconceived, or of prejudices early imbibed, this "Catholic History" will appear startling, over-credulous, and "monkish" in its tone; but the true student of history, the calm and unprejudiced inquirer into the habits, manners, and condition—the *res gesta*—the veritable transactions, of our early Saxon forefathers, will do full justice to Mr. Maccabe's undoubted learning and extraordinary research; and will accept his work as a valuable contribution to our historical annals; and though such a reader may not—and, most probably, will not—be able to bring his mind to go the full length of the author's belief in the actuality of the more supernatural and miraculous occurrences related both in the text and the notes, he will, nevertheless, recognise in this feature of the work the impress of the zeal which led the author unflinchingly through his Herculean "labour of love;" and which affords the best guarantee that the passages presented from each of the monkish historians cited, are no garbled extracts—no inaccurate quotations, but the *ipsissima verba* of the cowed bedsmen—"him, and no other."

It is, in looking upon the "Catholic History" in this light, that its value and excellence are most clearly seen. Belief in the miracles recorded in it, may be branded as superstition, or left "an open question," as is, we believe, the general usage of Roman Catholics; but no want of sympathy, upon such an abstract question, should blind one to the merits of an author, who, ascending direct to the primary sources of history—to which all must have recourse—presents them to view, not in the guise we moderns might desire, but as they really are.

In lieu of extracts, which want of space precludes us from giving, suffice it to mention that the plan of the work is the formation of a text, in one continuous narrative, out of the writings of all the ancient historians of note, such as Gildas, Bede, Asser, Roger de Wendover, Matthew Paris, &c., &c.

ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a proclamation by the Queen, for the election of a Representative Peer of Scotland, in the room of Lord Hullo, deceased. The Peers are commanded to assemble at Holyrood House, on the 17th of March next, to proceed to such election.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.



OME of our very distant readers, who live at the antipodes and elsewhere, but like to hear of our topics, may be interested at knowing that, last week, the snow was the all-important subject of conversation.

Coming in February, at the genial festival of St. Valentine, it astonished many folks. We must confess we were not amazed. Our seasons have long been so eccentric in their weather, that we should not stare to see people eating ices, without their hats, in the open air, on New Year's Day; or find them in July, crouching before a blazing fire, or walking out in heavy coats, comforters, and fur gloves. It used to be different, we know; and the difference suggests this original

BALLAD.

I remember, I remember,
Ere my childhood flitted by,
We got snow-balls in December,
And hot dog-days in July.
Now they come, I don't know how, love,
And what's more, I don't much care;
But, as Wright would say, months now,
Love,
Are not "as they used to were."
I remember, I remember, &c.

Then the bowers, then the bowers,
Had of every plant a crop;
And you always got Spring flowers
Without Mary Johnson's shop.
Buds to-night, buds to-night, love,

We had despatched one of our most intelligent artists to make sketches of the various scenes to which the storm gave rise; but his fingers got so exceedingly cold, he was perfectly unable to hold his pencil when he arrived at them. We have, therefore, drawn the following illustrations from memory, and have added to them a new song called

THE STORM.

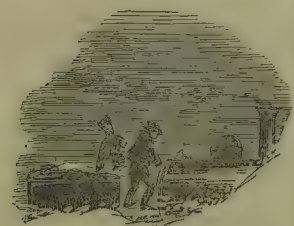
Cease to bore us, dunning tailor,
List ye seamen, near the Strand;
Hear a man, who's no great sailor,
Sing the dangers of the land.



THE TOWN AS IT APPEARED LAST WEEK

Hark! the waterman loud bawling,
"Now! I fust cab!" Wade to the stand;
In your nervous friend be hauling,
Ere you meet the snow-ball band.

Now you tumble—crack your braces—
Get your paleroticed with snow;
Luff, boy, luff, don't make wry faces,
But, all smiling, rise and go.



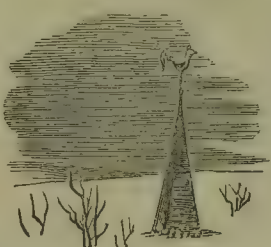
THE RAILWAY TRAINS AS THEY APPEARED AT THE SAME TIME.

See the street boys gaining on us,
Primed with snowballs for a row;
Quick, police, come down upon us;
Only you can save us now!

Now, all you to down beds creeping,
Safely lock'd your room within,
Think the misery of sleeping
Fifty at a one-bed inn!

From mizzling snow-flakes first in motion,
Which but make you blink your eyes,
To the drift, of which no notion
Can be formed how high 'twill rise.
Your umbrellas point to the wind boys,
Poke all eyes out in your course;
Shoes wet through and through don't
Mind, boys,
Well you know they can't be worse.

Now the railway's cloudy funnel,
Than the drift cannot rise higher;
Now the train sticks in the tunnel,
And the snow puts out the fire.



THE COUNTRY AS IT APPEARED, ALSO LAST WEEK.

Now the weather-glass is sinking,
And the cold is not so raw.
Where's the danger now, or shrinking?
None! the snow's all drowned in thaw!



TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE RAILWAY CAPTIVES ON THE NIGHT OF THE STORM.

PICTORIAL AXIOM.

For the amusement of those who have learned
"French without a master,"
or been a fortnight at Boulogne, at any time,
we put forward this French enigma, premising that it conveys an invitation to a meal, with the state of the inviter's appetite.



But for those who have not been enabled to avail themselves of the above advantages, we ask the question of

WHAT OCCUPATION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES DO THESE PERSONS FOLLOW?

THE "SIR HILARY" CHARADE AGAIN.

Not even the Sphinx itself ever caused so much turmoil as the above riddle, which we inserted in the Christmas Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. To have acknowledged one tenth part of the communications we received, containing answers, more or less ingenious, would have filled our paper. But we have this week received three, which deserve notice. One of these comes from Boston, in America; and the other from Stuttgart, in Germany. The former runs as follows:—"Had 'Sir Hilary' been a Yankee, and lived in our times, his exclamation, on viewing the armies at Agincourt, would probably have been, *Good Gracious!* But, as he was not a Yankee, and was, moreover, in France, *Good Gracious!* In uttering this word he would use the two syllables *grace* and *cieux*. The definition of *grace* is thanks or favour; and that *cieux* is Heaven. *Grace cieux*, in French, being the same as *grace à Dieu*, meaning thanks to, or the favour of, Heaven. With this explanation I solve the riddle thus—

Grace, for all the brave and proud
Who see to-morrow's sun;
Cieuz, with its cold, quiet cloud,
To those who find a dewy shroud
Before the day be done;
Grace Cieuz, for those, whose bright blue eyes,
Weep when a warrior nobly dies."

The second has it so:—

He prayed for the survivors proud
A pen, their deeds to tell;
And *Sion*, with its type, the cloud,
For those who won a dewy shroud,
And, fighting, nobly fell.
A pension for the widow's fair
Who mourns the brave that perished there.

C. C. B.

The third is, however, the most valuable. We stated that the charade was not written by Walter Scott, as we had first believed, but by Mr. Winthrop Praed: and, to the courtesy of that gentleman's uncle, we owe the following explanation, which will, we trust, allow the weary brains of our ingenious readers to repose a little.

"The charade was written by Winthrop, and he received applications without number for the solution, which he considered a bad one himself—it being 'Good Night!' His poems will, I believe, be published in the spring. Sir Walter Scott handsomely declared that he had never written a charade so pretty."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The abolition of the triennial festival of "Montem," the origin of which is supposed to be coeval with the foundation of Eton College itself, has been at length officially announced.

On Sunday last, a woman named Jane Culliford, of Yeovil Marsh, aged 107 years, was buried at Madford, at her own request, and in the same grave which received her first husband's remains in 1785.

A vessel, which has arrived from Nantes, has brought, among a variety of articles of French production, 400 casks of vinegar, the manufacture of that country.

The remains of the Empress Mathilda, lately found in the ancient Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, are about to be transported to the Cathedral of Rouen. The French Government intends to take this as an occasion for raising a monument to King Richard in the Cathedral, to which that valourous Prince bequeathed his Lion Heart.

The Whitehaven and Maryport Junction Railway was opened on Monday for goods traffic. The line will be opened for passenger traffic on the 1st of March.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a long correspondence from Berlin, on the state of the relations of England and of France with Spain. It says that Germany ought to take advantage of this moment to renew the amicable connections which existed between Germany and Spain, and which were advantageous to the commerce and manufacture of both countries.

The Wymondham Branch of the Norfolk Railway was opened on Monday for passenger traffic.

The section of the French Central Railway from Orleans to Bourges will be opened on the 1st of July next, and as far as Chateauroux in the following October.

A Berlin journal announces that the greatest part of the merchants of Gracow have given notice to their correspondents that they are unable to fulfil their engagements, and that they can only offer five per cent! Should this intelligence be true, Berlin, Dresden, and Hamburg, will suffer severely.

Captain Dillon, whose voyages and adventures among the natives of the islands in the Pacific are familiar to every reader, and who discovered and brought to France the remnants of the *Astrolabe*, the sole relics of the unfortunate La Peyrouse and his companions, died rather suddenly at Paris, last week.

The American papers mention the loss of an emigrant vessel, the *Creole*, on the coast of Cuba, when upwards of 50 persons perished. Among them were the commander Captain Cayal, the cook, eighteen females, twenty children under twelve years of age; the others were male emigrants. The captain could have saved himself, but he refused to leave the wreck until the emigrants had been rescued.

The *Jamaica Dispatch* gives an account of the loss of the *Barossa*, Indianman, with 340 Coolies on board, from Madras. She ran on a reef off Port Morant Harbour, on the 10th Jan., through the negligence of the pilot. The whole of the Coolies were got on shore in safety; but the vessel itself was a complete wreck.

The late Mr. Byng's estate has been valued for probate duty at £400,000.

The *Courier de Marseilles* states, that on Wednesday week, the Greek ship *Socrates*, bearing the Russian flag, and laden with 5000 hectolitres of corn, was wrecked on the rocks near the fort Saint Jean, and within 100 yards of the port of Marseilles.

Accounts have been received from Auckland, New Zealand, to the end of October. The native chief Heki, who formerly disturbed the northern colony, continues quiet, and appears likely to remain so. In the south the vigorous measures of Governor Grey have completely suppressed the rebellious efforts of Rangaheta, whose brother was taken prisoner in Cook's Straits, and has been executed, after an investigation which proved his participation in the late disturbances on the river Hutt.

The General Diet of Prussia has been convoked for the 11th of April, when the Session will be opened at Berlin by the King in person.

The weather in Canada has been very cold, the thermometer at Quebec, on the 22nd ult., being 15 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit. The cold extended to South Carolina, the Ohio, and the great lakes, and sleighing extended to Baltimore.

A letter from Lugano of the 9th inst. states that some divisions of Austrian troops had arrived on the Swiss frontier, but that no uneasiness was felt on the subject; and the report that the Government had had an intention of convoking an extraordinary sitting of the Grand Council in consequence was contradicted.

The latest bulletin of the health of the Empress of Russia is dated Feb. 11, when the symptoms of the disease were slowly but steadily abating. It is supposed that her Majesty will soon proceed to the Crimea, or to the chateau of Prince de Woronzow, near Odessa.

Mr. O'Connell has of late been much indisposed. His illness is said to arise from an affection of the heart, which his friends fear is likely to prove fatal, and it appears that he has some presentiment himself, for his constant exclamation after conversation with any of his old intimates is, "Pray for me, pray for me."

On the night of the 28th January a great fire broke out in Boston (United States) by which a hundred buildings were destroyed. The fire first began in the bowling saloon attached to the Neptune house in Haverhill street, and owing to a strong westerly wind the conflagration spread with alarming speed from street to street. The fire was got under after much exertion on the morning of the 29th. The amount of damage is not stated.

We are sorry to hear that much distress exists amongst the Spitalfields weavers. They have prepared a memorial to her Majesty, imploring some remedial means to render them independent of public charity.

The last New York letters state that the spring trade had opened much earlier than usual this year; that the sales of English cotton and woollen goods already made were very extensive, and at highly remunerative prices; and that there was every prospect of an unusually large business this season. Equal activity prevails in the demand for English iron.

The latest accounts from Monte Video state that General Oribe was encamped outside, and his brother was in the north part of the province, to check as much as possible any advances of General Beresini.

The mercantile community of Liverpool has been deprived of an important member, by the death of Mr. Stephen Gair, the resident partner of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Liverpool branch. This gentleman has been rapidly carried off by a violent attack of typhus fever, and his loss has excited much sympathy.

During the week ending the 14th instant, the number of persons passing between England and France at the under-mentioned places was—At Boulogne, 573; at Calais, 242; total, 815.

A new omnibus trick has lately been practised. The conductor will take his sixpence, and the departing passenger will have walked some distance, when the fellow runs after him, and twisting a bad sixpence between his fingers, asks whether "he knows what he has given him." Of course the un-aided individual gives another; but must be very ingenious indeed, if he is to be had in the same way twice.

The health of *Mlle. Rachel* has been for some time in a very precarious state: she has just had another relapse, and she will not be able to appear at the *Théâtre Français* till the beginning of next month.

A letter from Königsberg, in Prussia, says, that according to a recent prohibition foreign merchants, making purchases of corn in Russia, could not export it to Prussia by the land frontier, such exportation being only allowed to take place on a declaration of Russian merchants of the first class. This prohibition gave rise to a false rumour that the Russian Government had entirely forbidden the exportation of wheat.

An association has been formed at Besançon (France) to purchase corn, to be resold at cost price to the industrious and indigent classes. It has collected a fund of 200,000 francs, and commenced operations by procuring a quantity of flour from a market at a short distance, and thus, having provided for the first necessity, will now go and make its bargains at the ports to which foreign corn is brought.

By official returns the traffic receipts upon the state railways in Belgium, for the month of December last, amounted to 1,001,532fr. 15c.; the receipts of the corresponding month, in 1845, were 879,857fr. 17c.; showing an increase, in the month of December, 1846, over the corresponding month in 1845, of 121,674fr. 98c.

Accounts have been received of the death of Admiral Quernel, at Toulon, after a short illness. He entered the service in 1811, and was lately in command of the *Invincible* man-of-war in the Mediterranean.

A letter of the 2nd of December, from Dscheiddah, in Arabia, says:—"The cholera has broken out this year, as in 1832, among the pilgrims to Mecca, and with similar circumstances, but with greater violence and greater mortality. On the day on which the multitude of pilgrims—about sixty thousand in number—proceeded to make the usual religious sacrifices in the valley of Mina, the pestilence broke out among them. At first, there were only some isolated cases, but at length it became general, and 20,000 deaths occurred."

On Wednesday morning the American line-of-packet ship *Sir Robert Peel*, was hailed out of the London Docks with upwards of 100 emigrants on board, principally small farmers, who had settled in the United States. The *Sir Robert Peel* also took out a valuable cargo of British manufactured goods, including 100 tons of tin.

The *Hibernia*, Boston steamer, brought a box addressed to her Majesty the Queen. It was entered in the bill of entry as "one box, contents unknown, for her Majesty the Queen." It was said to contain a quantity of illustrated and other American publications, intended as a present to her Majesty.

The tide in the river, on Tuesday, was higher than on any previous occasion since the 31st of December, 1845.

THE WEATHER.

The temperature during the week ending Feb. 17, has been remarkable for its great departure from the average of the season, it having been, during the first three days, greatly below, and, during the last four days, considerably above, the average, causing the difference of the readings of a thermometer to amount to 49°. The following are the particulars of each day:—Thursday, Feb. 11, was a fine day, followed by a cloudless night; its average temperature was 28½°; it was excessively cold; at midnight, the reading of the thermometer was 21½°, and it continued to decline till about six a.m. of Friday, at which time the reading was only 6°, being 26° below the freezing point: this is the lowest reading that has occurred since that very remarkable day, the particulars of which are fully published in your Journal of Feb. 15, 1845—No. 145. By referring to your paper of this date, it will be found that, on the 12th February, 1845, at about seven o'clock in the morning, the reading of the thermometer was 1½° below zero; and it is very remarkable that these two extreme low readings should be separated by two years, wanting but one hour. The subsequent readings of Feb. 12, 1845, will be found in your paper of that date. I now proceed to those of the 12th of Feb. of this year. At 7h. a.m., it was 10°; at 7h. 30m., it was 10½°; at 8h., it was 11°; at 9h. a.m., it was 12°; at 9h. 45m., it was 14°; at 10h. a.m., it was 16°; at 10h. 45m., it was 24½°; it afterwards rose to 33½°, which was the highest point reached during the day. The average temperature of this day was 19½°, being about 19° below the average of the season; nevertheless, it was a fine day.

Saturday was a cold day; the temperature during the morning was remarkable, the reading of the thermometer between 6h. a.m., and 11h. a.m., was 20°, without the slightest variation during this interval; it then rose to 33½°, and then sank to 21° by 7 p.m., and from this time a total change took place in the weather; the wind changed to S.W.; the thermometer reading at 11h. p.m. was 29°; at midnight it was 32°, and a rapid thaw set in. On Sunday rain was falling nearly all day, the temperature rose to 45°; its average temperature was 43°, being no less than 18° higher than it was the preceding day. All Sunday night the temperature was 44°, and by Monday morning very nearly every trace of the preceding week's hard frost was completely obliterated. Monday was a tolerably fine day, a strong wind was blowing from the S.W.; the temperature rose to 52½°; its average temperature was 48°, being about 10° above the average for the day, and 28½° higher than that of the 12th day. Tuesday was fine during the early part of the day, but rain, with hail, fell after 1h. p.m., and it was a bad day; its average temperature was 41°. Wednesday was a fine day, the sky generally cloudy; its average temperature was 48°. The average temperature of the period between Feb. 8th and Feb. 18th, was 24½°, being 14° below that of the season. From the preceding account, it will be seen that this week has exhibited, in a remarkable degree, the great changes of weather to which this island is liable, within very limited periods of time.

The following are the thermometer readings each day:—

Day.	A.M. 7h. 30m.	P.M. 3 30	P.M. 7h. 30m.	During the Day.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Feb. 11	28½°	36°	24½°	36½°	21½°
Feb. 12	10½°	32°	21°	33½°	6°
Feb. 13	20°	33½°	21°	33½°	17°
Feb. 14	41½°	45°	45°	45°	41°
Feb. 15	45°	52°	44°	52½°	44°
Feb. 16	36°	43°	49°	47°	35°
Feb. 17	42°	52½°	51½°	55°	44°

Blackheath, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1847.

J. G.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

VICE-ADMIRAL YOUNG.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, who died on the 11th instant, at his residence, Denmark Hill, derived from an ancient Scottish family, being seventh in direct male descent from Sir John Young, of Leny, N.B., Chamberlain to Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1561. He entered the Royal Navy in 1777, and, at the period of his decease, had nearly completed seventy years of service. He was a Lieutenant of the *Fox* frigate (Captain the Hon. Thomas Windsor) when she fought and captured the *Santa Catalina*, a Spanish frigate of superior force, off the Havannah, in 1783. His conduct at the evacuation of St. Domingo drew forth the warm encomiums of Brigadier-General Sir Thomas Maitland, and is mentioned in the General's public despatches, in the *London Gazette* of 26th June, 1798. At the landing of the British troops, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in Egypt, he filled the important post of Captain of the Fleet; and the ability with which he performed its duties on that memorable occasion stand recorded in Brenton's "Naval History." From 1805 to 1830 he was employed as Principal Agent for Transports on the river Thames.

His dates of promotion were as follow: Lieutenant, February, 1781; Commander, July, 1798; Post Captain, April, 1802; Rear-Admiral, January, 1837; and Vice-Admiral, November, 1846.

PROFESSOR NAPIER.

MR. MACVEY NAPIER, Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh, and Principal Clerk of Session, died, deeply regretted, on the 11th inst. He had lectured to his class so lately as the preceding Monday, and, though afterwards indisposed, his death was unexpected.

The contributions to literature of the learned gentleman were of the most important kind. As Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, he held a distinguished position among the critics of the day; and, for the last ten years, devoted much time and considerable erudition to superintending the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" the seventh edition of which great work was produced entirely under his direction.

DR. FELLOWES.

ROBERT FELLOWES, LL.D., was the grandson of Robert Fellowes, Esq., of Shottesham Hall, Norfolk. The learned and distinguished Doctor was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and was ordained a Minister of the Church of England in 1795. He, however, afterwards abandoned the tenets of that church, and finally adopted the opinions he set forth in one of his latest works, published in 1836, and entitled "Religion of the Universe." These tenets he maintained, in the presence of his children, on his dying bed. Dr. Fellowes was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr, and Mr. Baron Maseres; the latter bequeathed to him £200,000.

In the establishment and fortunes of the London University (now University College) Dr. Fellowes took the most lively interest: he presented to that institution a sum to purchase two annual gold medals, which are to be given to the greatest proficient each year in clinical medicine. Dr. Elliotson, the professor of that department, is to have the decision of these prizes as long as he retains the professorship.

Dr. Fellowes espoused warmly the side of Queen Caroline at the momentous period of her trial: he it was who composed the answers she made to the numerous addresses tendered to her. The doctor was, for six years, editor of the *British Critic*, and the author of many works on religious topics. He has just terminated a green and intellectual old age, his death occurring recently in his 77th year.

HUGH, THIRD DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

In the brilliant roll of our English noblesse there is no name more illustrious than that of Percy interwoven as it is with the most stirring events, and the most glorious achievements of our national history.

The first of the family in England was William de Percy, Lord of Percy, near Villedieu, who accompanied the Conqueror from Normandy, and obtained for his services at Hastings a barony of thirty knights' fees. This feudal chieftain, distinguished amongst his contemporaries by the sobriquet of *Alsgermons* (William with the Whiskers), whence his descendants have constantly borne

the name of *Algernon*, died a Crusader, at Mountjoy, near Jerusalem, the celebrated eminence whence the Pilgrims of the Cross first viewed the Holy City. His Lordship's great granddaughter, and eventual heiress, Agnes de Percy, married Joceline of Lovaine, on condition that he assumed her surname; and from



SHIELD OF THE DUKES OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

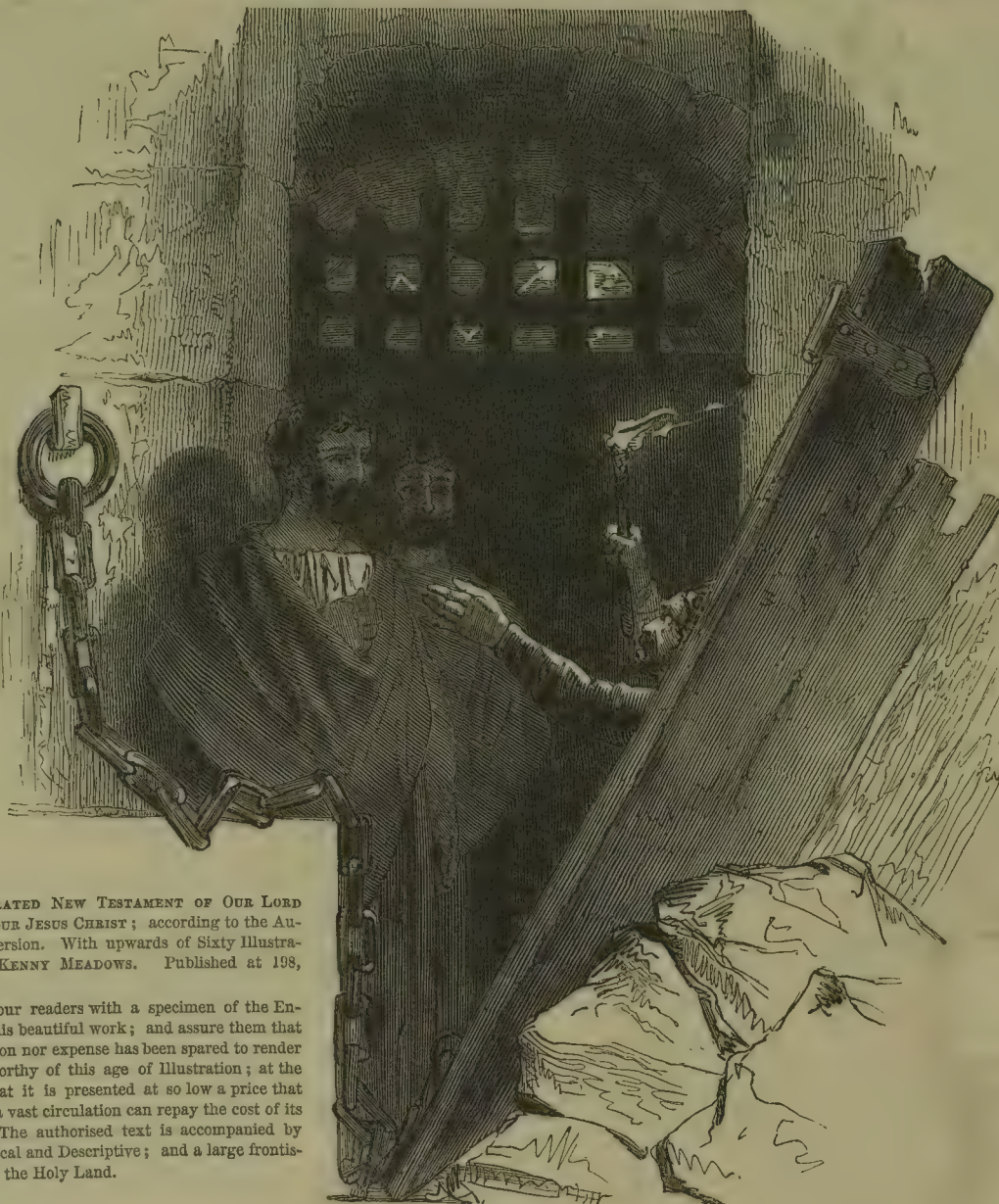
this alliance derived the Percys of Alnwick, the renowned Earls of Northumberland, a race of nobles remarkable alike for personal distinction and suffering. From the time of their great ancestor, Hotspur, the hero of Chevy Chase, to that of Queen Elizabeth, when Henry, eighth Earl of Northumberland, died a prisoner in the Tower, there was scarcely one inheritor of the title who did not fall either in battle or by the executioner's axe. Our brief limits permit but this slight glance at the illustrious genealogy of Percy. Suffice it to add, that its eventual heiress, the Lady Elizabeth Percy, became the wife of Charles Seymour, the proud Duke of Somerset, and had by him no less than thirteen children; the eldest surviving of whom, Algernon, Duke of Somerset,



THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

was created Earl of Northumberland in 1749, with remainder to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., who had married his Grace's daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, and who, in due course, succeeded to the title, obtaining, at the same time, an Act of Parliament to allow himself and his Countess to assume the surname of Percy. His Lordship was advanced to a

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.



PAUL AND SILAS IN PRISON.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST; according to the Authorised Version. With upwards of Sixty Illustrations, by KENNY MEADOWS. Published at 198, Strand.

We present our readers with a specimen of the Engravings in this beautiful work; and assure them that neither exertion nor expense has been spared to render the volume worthy of this age of Illustration; at the same time that it is presented at so low a price that nothing but a vast circulation can repay the cost of its production. The authorised text is accompanied by Notes, Historical and Descriptive; and a large frontispiece View of the Holy Land.

Dukedom in 1766, and died in 1786, leaving a son Hugh, second Duke, father (by Francis Julia, his wife, daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq.) of the nobleman whose death we record.

Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland, was born 17th April, 1785, and, consequently, had not completed his 62nd year. At a very early age, when Earl Percy, he graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and, in 1809, took his degree of LL.D. He entered Parliament as member for the town of Buckingham, and subsequently sat for Westminster and Northumberland. In 1825 his Grace was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France on the occasion of the Coronation of Charles X., and defrayed, from his private purse, the whole expenses of the Embassy, including, as it did, more magnificent array than that displayed by the representatives of the Imperial Crowns of Russia and Austria. The amount of the Duke's disbursements may be estimated from the fact that Parliament voted a sum of £10,000 to purchase a diamond hilted sword, as a present to his Grace. In 1829 he succeeded the Marquis of Anglesey as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and held his Court at Dublin with great splendour until the retirement

of his party in the following year. His Grace of Northumberland married 29th April, 1817, Charlotte Florentia, second daughter of Edward, first Earl of Powis, but has left no child, his honours devolving on his only brother, Algernon, Lord Prudhoe.

We append a picturesque view of Alnwick Castle, the principal seat of the Northumberland family, and one of the most magnificent specimens in the kingdom of an old baronial residence. It stands upon a fine elevation, north-west of the town of Alnwick; the beautiful grounds, which are five miles long, are watered by the Aln, and contain the remains of two ancient Abbeys. The Castle is of freestone, and, as well as the recent repairs and ornaments, is in the Gothic style, and in excellent taste. It has a very splendid interior; and a chapel with an exquisitely-painted window, and illuminated ceiling.

We understand that the remains of the late Duke will be removed to Northumberland House, the London mansion of the family; there lie in state for two days; and be interred in Percy Chapel, Westminster Abbey, the mausoleum of this ancient house.



ALNWICK CASTLE, THE PRINCIPAL SEAT OF THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.



PRIZE ALMOND TUMBLERS.

FANCY BANTAMS AND PIGEONS.

The two Societies for the cultivation of the above objects held their annual meetings, at the Gray's Inn Coffee-house; the former on the 9th, and the latter on the 10th of February; when the prizes were adjudged as follows, viz.:-

Bantams.	First Prizes.	Golden Cock	Do. Hen
	Second Prizes.	Silver Cock	Do. Hen
Almond Tumblers.	First Prizes.	Cock	Hen
	Second Prizes.	Cock	Hen
Sweepstakes.	First Prizes.	Cock	Hen
	Second Prizes.	Cock	Hen

Fine specimens of the Fancy Bantam are by no means common; and they are prized accordingly. The prize birds are put up to auction among the members of the club, the owner being allowed one bidding; and the sum of fifty pounds and one shilling, i.e., one shilling over the bidding of the proprietor, has been the purchase money for three fowls.

At the Show, the pretensions of the feathered candidates are recognised as follows:-The judges begin by selecting the most inferior bird, and throw out in succession, until only such remain as are considered eligible to compete for the prizes. These are adjudged by the owners of rejected fowls. This equitable adjustment being made, and the Show concluded, the members then partake of a dinner, worthy of being set before gentlemen of cultivated taste and nice discernment, such as grace the Bantam Club.

* There is an occasional prize for a half-bred Cock and Hen; the birds showing the requisite qualities of colour, &c., but being over weight.

The amount of judgment and perseverance through which the beautiful varieties of the Fancy Bantam have been produced can only be appreciated by means of a comparison between the bird in its primitive state, and such a specimen, perfect in all such required points of weight, feather, tail and carriage, as constitute the pride and consummation of the intelligent fancier's labours.

The process which has effected such a striking change will next demand some enquiry from the uninitiated but curious observer.

The common Bantam fowl, originally introduced from Java, is known to most persons, as a diminutive tenant of the poultry yard, rough-legged, and with a plumage chiefly composed of black and red, with some variety of brown or mottled grey. In the fancy bird, two distinct varieties are recognised, viz., the gold and the silver feather. In the former, the web is required to be of a clear, golden yellow, each feather having a distinct black edge, of a horse-shoe form, covering the flight and body. The tail feathers must not be edged, but tipped only, with a black crescent. The figure on the left hand of the accompanying Engraving represents a Golden Cock.

In the silver variety, the same edges and tips must appear upon a ground of pure silvery white. The figure in the centre of the Engraving is a Silver Cock, and facing the cock is the representation of a Silver Hen. The figures thus represented are portraits of prize birds of the present year. The other requisites apply to both varieties, viz., helmet comb; i.e., the comb is required to terminate laterally in a well-formed point, and clean legs, entirely bare from the knee downwards.

These requisites constitute the standard of a prize Bantam, providing that the weight does not exceed, in the cock, twenty-two ounces, and in the hen, eighteen ounces.

The various operations which have been conducted to the above standard would require more than our allotted space to describe; they might, however, furnish matter for curious investigation, and a minute detail of the process would supply a desideratum in the scanty portion of literature which addresses itself to the fancy breeder.

The first important change in the Bantam feather was effected by a mixture of the Polish fowl, which bird was brought from Paris, about the year 1806, by the late Sir John Sebright. The spangled plumage obtained by this means was much prized at the time, but subsequent efforts have greatly enhanced the beauty of the feather, by transforming the spot or spangle into the perfect black edge. However, the achievement of the improved feather was not without the accompaniment of some serious drawbacks, especially with respect to weight. The intermixture of the gigantic proportions of the Polish fowl required to be sedulously counteracted, and several generations of birds were bred in transition before the required weight was re-established, and the objectionable tuft or top-knot, which was likewise derived from the Polish fowl, could be corrected.

Another peculiarity requisite for a prize Bantam, viz., the absence of hackle feathers, was obtained from the Chester fowl.

Over and above the standard already described, the Fancy Bantam is admired when he exhibits a free and spirited carriage; he should plant his feet well, and the tail should not droop or draggle, but rise with a slight, but handsome curve.

The Columbarian Club takes cognizance of the Almond Tumbler only. This scarce and beautiful species is produced from the Common Tumbler by means of judicious pairing, so as to sort the feather. The standard authorised by the Columbarian Club is as follows:-three colours, viz., black, white, and yellow, in the nine first feathers of each wing, and twelve in the tail; head round; beak small and straight; and a white ring around the pupil of the eyes. The bird must be small and stand low. With respect to the hen, a satisfactory standard has not yet been obtained. The aforesaid three colours, well developed, would constitute a standard; but at present, the hen is judged by head and beak, and by the negative quality implied by the absence of objectionable colours in the feather. The first prize Almond, at the recent Show, represented on the left of the front group in the Engraving, exhibited a remarkably small beak, slightly depressed. This handsome bird, when placed in a separate cage for the artists, observation, exhibited the ungracious airs of a spoiled beauty-fretting, and ruffling its plumage, and finally settling into obdurate sulks.

The Almond Tumbler improves with each moult, the richness of the plumage increasing until the decline of life, after which, splashed mottled, and other inferior appearances tend to obscure its beauty. This species will bear breeding in and in better than any other; the diminution of size, which is the result, being considered to increase the value of the bird. A black variety of the same species, called Kites, are useful in breeding, to supply a deficiency in colour. The eye and beak of the Kite are susceptible of great perfection, and the bird shows much grace and beauty in shape and carriage.

It is remarkable in the round-headed Pigeons, among which the Almond Tumbler is conspicuous, that they have no sense of locality; and are, in consequence, easily lost. A phrenologist might account for this deficiency by a manipulation of the organ, which is to be found nearly over the ridge of the eye. In the Carrier, a striking contrast to the above species is perceived, both in form and other qualities. The well-known faculty possessed by this bird of traversing space with unerring precision, has been the subject of many anecdotes. The Carrier is considered to fly at the rate of about sixty miles an hour. The late Sir John Sebright gave six pairs of these birds to a gentleman, who took them to Antwerp, where he bred from them during three years. After this period, intelligence was received that the birds would be flighted on a certain morning at six precisely. The first Carrier arrived at twelve on the same day; and before six in the evening, the whole twelve birds had returned to their former haunt in London.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A COCKNEY COURSING.

As she skimm'd along,
Her flying feet unbathed on dew-drops hung.—Partly from Dryden's Virgil.

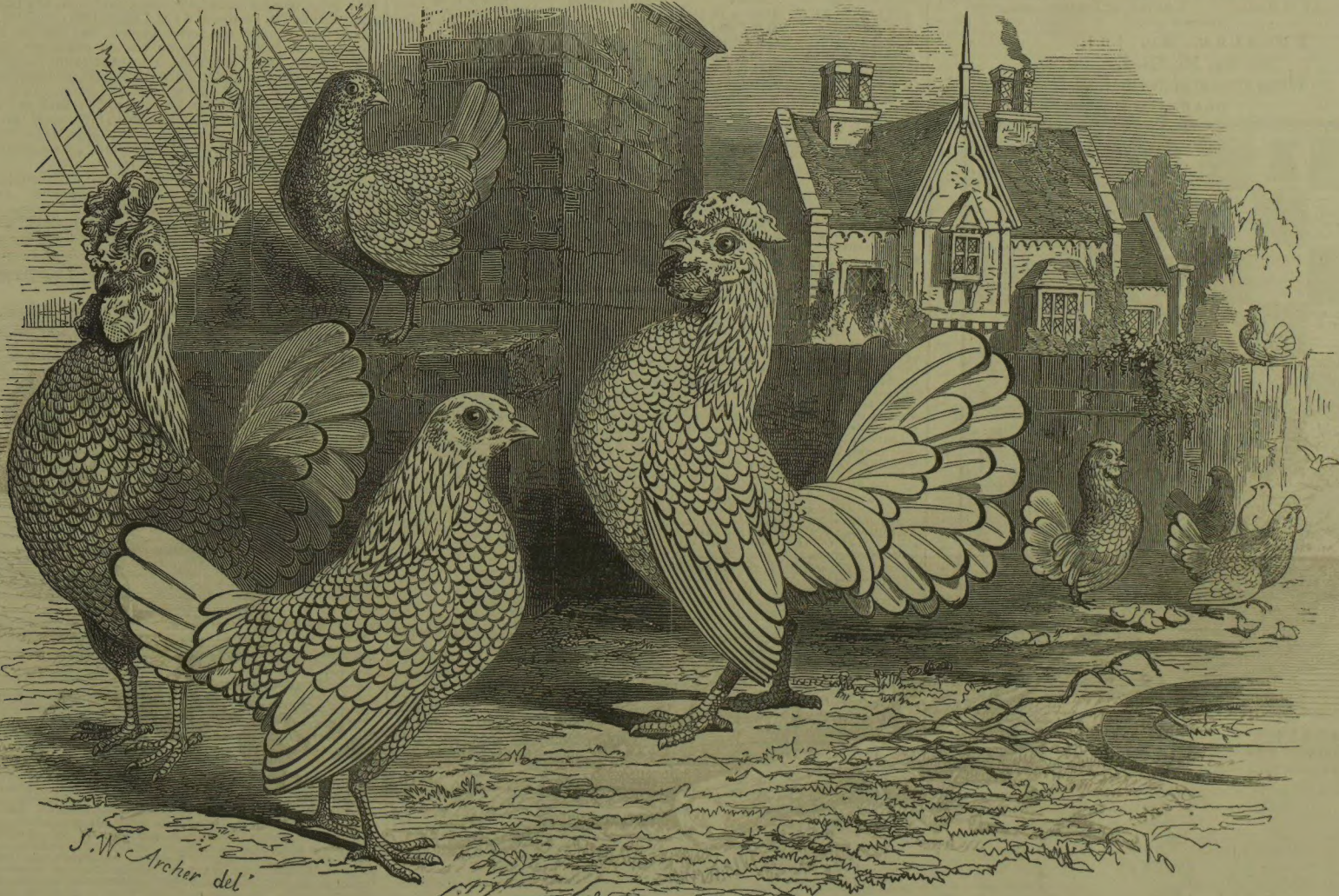
In a very few days the season for hunting the hare will close; but her persecution hath a longer date. Alas! poor puss of the valley and the hill, wherefore hast thou not nine lives, like thy sister of the rug and the fireside? By night the snare, by day the gun, perpetually compass thy feeble existence; while, for a long moiety of the year, the beagle and the harrier are yelling on thy trail, or the fierce greyhound is snapping at the scent. Like the majority of our popular sports, Coursing has long been—pardon the inevitable pun—a pursuit as well as a pastime. Before and since the days of my Lord Rivers and Colonel Thornton, "the long-dog" has been as regularly bred and trained for the purpose of racing as the blood horse for the turf. For him, as for the Olympic champion, there are Cups, and Plates, and Stakes to suit his years, and all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of the course. You see him led forth in gay apparel, his condition canvassed, his points scrutinized, his qualities speculated about in the ring. Next to the race-course, a meeting attended by the crack kennels is the place for spirited betting. Your professor of the leash maketh his book as systematically as your better round at Tattersall's; and let people abuse it never so much, a course is a stirring pastime. "Who that loves to walk or wander over the green earth—except, indeed, it merely be some sonneteer or ballad-monger—if he had time and could afford it, and lived in a tolerably open country, would not keep, at the very least, three greyhounds?" asks Christopher North; and we hold his question as fairly put. But he is thinking only of the sport—the science of beating fallow, stubble, or lea—the jump the heart gives into the mouth at the cry of Soho!—the ecstasy with which you see the slim pet of particular petticoats give the "go-by" to the pick of the county, and bear the quarry with a flight as fleet as that of the falcon's wing!

Away with your coursing on Marlborough Downs, where huge hares are seen squatted from a distance, and the sleek dogs, disrobed of their gaudy trappings, are let slip by a Tryer, running for Cups and Collars, before lords and ladies and squires of high and low degree—a pretty pastime enough, no doubt, in its way,—and a splendid cavalcade. But will it for a moment compare with a sudden and all unlooked for start of the "anid witch" from the burweed-covered lea when the throat of every pedestrian is privileged to cry "Halloo! halloo! halloo!"—and whipcord-tailed greyhound and hairy lurcher, without any invidious distinction of birth or bearing, lay their deep breasts to the sward at the same moment and the same instant, and brattle over the lea after the disappearing Ears, laid flat at the first sight of her pursuers, as, with reverted eyes, she turns her face to the mountain? . . . No, not a bit of it; and the unthinking and conventional, who deduced our theme from its thesis, little dreamt that it should be a true presentiment of this animated imagination.

'Twas on Wednesday last—no matter why or wherefore—that we sallied forth for a Cockney Coursing on—Leatherhead Downs. People journey to the Rhine and to the Rhone in search of the picturesque: did they ever ride from Epsom to Dorking? They suspend, "naso adunco," all that is termed Cockney. Hath the bacchanal of the South such a vintage as the Cockney? was Philip of Macedon so mounted? did Pindar dream of the glories he can realise at his pleasure? Perhaps the limits of civilisation have not a spot more auspicious for the leash than—Leatherhead—name unepicureous!—with its "boundless contiguity of downs." There, by grace of Mr. Ladbroke, are held, on occasion, as pretty passages of coursing as the eye hath seen. The district is tossed into mighty waves of valley and upland, dotted with sweet little islets of foliage, wherein harbour as nimble quarry as ever tried the stanchest blood and the fleetest foot. The tryst we write of was a humble one: here and there a denizen of the great metropolis might be seen cultivating the bright, brisk atmosphere, after a brace of "greyhounds true."

From slip or leash there never sprang
More fleet of foot, more sure of fang.

But all was without pretension. In these days, when wealth seems the one thing alone sought or desirable, these notices of healthful relaxations may read *infra dig*. Nevertheless, when headache anchors the *millionaire* at the uneasy moorings of his pillow, or dyspepsia makes him prisoner in his elbow chair, it may be



PRIZE BANTAMS.—1. GOLDEN HEN. 2. GOLDEN COCK. 3. SILVER COCK. 4. SILVER HEN.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN. HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—EXTRA NIGHT.— FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED IRISH AND SCOTCH.

The Queen having been graciously pleased to sanction a Performance at Her Majesty's Theatre, in Aid of the Fund for the Relief of the Distressed Irish and Scotch, and having been pleased to approve for that object THURSDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, are respectfully informed that an Opera and a Ballet will be represented on that evening: the particulars of which will be duly announced.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT.
The QUEEN ADELAIDE.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF KENT.
His Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland The Lady Charlotte Guest
Her Grace the Duchess of Richmond The Lady Lawley
Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough The Lady Montagu
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland The Lord John Russell
Her Grace the Duchess of Leinster The Lord Campbell
Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire The Lord Erskine
Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton The Lord Robert Grosvenor
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G. The Lord Beaumont
His Grace the Duke of Leinster The Lord Marcus Hill
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire The Lord Sandys
The Marchioness of Lansdowne The Lord Camoy
The Marchioness of Albury The Lord Norreys
The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G. The Lord Walsingham
The Marquis of Salisbury, K.T. The Lord Saye and Sele
The Marquis of Clanricarde Sir John Guest, Bart., M.P.
The Marquis of Sligo Sir Henry Webb, Bart.
The Marquis of Granby Sir George Wombwell, Bart.
The Marquis of Darnley Sir Archibald Macdonald, Bart.
The Countess of Carlisle Sir Henry Boddington, Bart.
The Countess of Leinster Sir John Shaw, Bart.
The Countess of Tankerville General Sir Andrew Barrard, G.C.B.
The Countess of Delaware Sir M. de Montefiore, Bart.
The Countess of Clarendon Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P.
The Countess of Eglington Mrs. Hubert de Burgh
The Earl of Devon Mrs. Montagu Martin
The Earl of Dufferin Mrs. John Sanford
The Viscountess Palmerston Mrs. Dodd
The Viscountess Dillon The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere
The Viscountess Jocelyn The Hon. Captain James Macdonald
The Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B. The Viscountess Palmerston, G.C.B.
The Viscount Morpeth C. Barry Baldwin, Esq., M.P.
The Viscount Castlereagh H. Broadley, Esq., M.P.
The Viscount Dillon George Dodd, Esq., M.P.
The Viscountess Chelmsford T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.
The Viscountess Farnham C. de Burgh, Esq.
The Viscountess Villiers C. de Burgh, Esq.
The Viscountess Acheson John Sanford, Esq.
The Viscountess Milton Robert Partridge, Esq.
The Viscountess Jocelyn H. Brereton Trevelyan, Esq.
The Lady Ernest Bruce A. Grant, Esq.
The Lady Anne Hamilton

The following Ladies have most obligingly consented to act as a Committee for superintending the arrangements.

THE MARCHIONESS OF ALEBURY.
THE MARCHIONESS OF CLANRICARDE.
THE VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON.

At a Meeting of the Committee at her Majesty's Theatre, this 19th day of February, it was RESOLVED:—

I.—That the most strenuous efforts be made by the Committee to further the objects of the Charity.

II.—That a letter be addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, requesting their co-operation in furthering the objects of the Charity, with a request to his Lordship to exert his great influence to that effect.

III.—That the prices of Boxes be fixed as follows:—
Grand Tier, .. Six Guineas
First Tier, .. Five Guineas
One Pair, .. Four Guineas
One Pair, .. Three Guineas
One Pair, .. Two Guineas
One Pair, .. One Guinea

Until Tuesday next, after which the price to be increased.

IV.—That the unanimous thanks of the Committee be voted to Mr. Lumley for having generously devoted the Theatre to this charitable object, and for having undertaken to defray the whole of the payments and expenses of every kind, in order to leave the whole of the receipts to be appropriated to the Benefit of the Charity. And

V.—That application be made to the public to publish the arrangements, and these resolutions, gratuitously, for the benefit of the Charity.

Signed { MARIE ELIZABETH ALEBURY,
HARRIET CLANRICARDE,
E. PALMERSTON.

Independent of the Queen's most generous contribution to the relief of her Majesty's Irish subjects, she has most graciously condescended to appoint the 25th instant for a Benefit at the Opera with the same object, when the performances will be honoured with her august presence. Amongst the patrons of the night are her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and all the other Members of the Royal Family, together with the highest aristocracy of the land. The Committee chosen to promote the benefit are the Marchionesses of Alesbury and Clanricarde, the Countess of Clarendon, and the Viscountess Palmerston, who are thus entitled to the credit of being the leaders in good and charitable deeds, as they are habitually and unquestionably in all matters of taste and fashion. The whole proceeds of the night will be applied to the charitable object, Mr. Lumley having taken the whole of the expenses upon himself.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Established for the purpose of rendering a more perfect performance of the Lyric Drama than has hitherto been attained in this country. Under the Direction and Management of Mr. BEALE.

The Nobility, Gentry, and Patrons of Music, are respectfully informed that the Royal Italian Opera will open the First Week in April. It is proposed to produce, in the course of the Season, some of the established works of Cimarosa, Mozart, Rossini, Meyerbeer, and others of the Italian School, together with the most recent compositions of Verdi, on a scale of the utmost perfection in every department; to which intent the Management has assembled a Company embracing the greatest and most varied talent in Europe.

PRIMI SOPRANI.—Madame Grisi and Madame Persiani (her first appearance in London for three years), Madame Ronconi, and Mlle. Steffani (of the Theatre La Scala, in Milan, her first appearance in this country).

CONTRALT.—Signora Albini (of the Theatre La Scala, Milan, and of the Imperial Theatre in Vienna, her first appearance in this country), and Mademoiselle Corbani.

TENORI.—Signor Mario, Signor Salvatore Lavia (of the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburg, his first appearance in this country), Signor Tullio (of the Theatre San Carlo, in Naples, his first appearance in this country), and Signor Salvi (of the Theatre La Scala, in Milan, and of the Imperial Theatre in Vienna and St. Petersburg, his first appearance on the Italian stage in England).

PRIMI BASSI BARITONI.—Signor Tamburini and Signor Giorgio Ronconi.

PRIMI BASSI PROFONDI.—Signor Marini (of the Theatre San Carlo, Naples, La Scala, Milan, and the Imperial Theatre in Vienna, his first appearance in this country), Signor Angelo Alba (of the Theatre Royal, Madrid, his first appearance in this country), and Signor Polonini (of the Imperial Theatre, Vienna, his first appearance in this country).

PRIMI BASSI COMICI.—Signor Pietro Ley (of the Theatre Royal, Madrid, his first appearance in this country), and Signor Agostino Rovere (of the Theatres Royal, Naples, Milan, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, his first appearance in this country).

SECONDO TENORE.—Madame Grisi and Madame Persiani (of the Theatre La Scala, in Milan), Mademoiselle Amalia Linari, Mademoiselle Luigia Bellini.

SECONDO TENORE.—Signor Emmanuele Siano (of the Theatre San Carlo, in Naples).

DIRECTOR OF THE MUSIC, COMPOSER, AND CONDUCTOR.—MR. COSTA.

A Powerful and Numerous CHORUS of chosen and experienced Singers will complete the Vocal Department, under the direction of Signor Ronconi.

THE ORCHESTRA, formed of Artists possessing the highest attainable powers, will comprise among its members Eighty distinguished Professors. The Military Band of the Coldstream Guards will be under the direction of Mr. Godfrey.

An ORGAN, of extensive compass, has been expressly erected in the Theatre by Messrs. Flight and Son, Organist.—Mr. V. Novello.

The HALL, of the Theatre, will be the scene of the performance of the evening, and no Divertissement will be suffered between the Acts of Operas. The Director has the pleasure to announce that he has concluded an engagement with Mademoiselle Fanny Elssler; and, during the Season, the following eminent Dancers will appear:—Premieres Danseuses: Mlle. Dumilatre (of the Grand Opera, Paris), and Mlle. Plunkett (of the Grand Opera, Paris), Mlle. Berlin (of the Imperial Theatre, Vienna, her first appearance in this country), Mlle. Marie (of the Theatre Royal, Madrid), Mlle. Marietta (of the Theatre La Scala, Milan), and Mlle. Fucio (of the Academie Royale, Paris); Mons. Petipa (of the Grand Opera, Paris), Mons. Gouffe (of the Theatre Royal, Madrid), Mons. Ferdinand Croce, Mons. Delfort (of the Grand Opera, Paris), and Mons. Auguste Mabile (of the Grand Opera, Paris). Maitres des Ballets: Mons. Albert (of the Grand Opera, Paris), and Mons. Biasis (of the Theatre Royal, Madrid). The Ballets: Mr. Alfred Mellon, Regisseur de la Danse; Mr. O'Bryan, Composer; Sig. Alessandro Curni (of the San Carlo Theatre, Naples).

THE THEATRE.—To render the Interior at once commodious, elegant, and comfortable, it has been entirely reconstructed and decorated, under the immediate direction and after designs of B. Albano, Esq., C.E., with every attention directed to its proper ventilation. The Decorations have been executed by Mr. Ponsoddy. The Machinery has been highly improved, and the skill of Signor Ferri and Verardi (of the Theatre Italien, in Paris), to embellish the Ceiling and to prepare a New Drop Scene. The approaches to the Theatre will be found improved, by a carriage way being formed immediately under the Portico in Bow-street, whereby parties can leave or enter their carriages without exposure to the weather; and by increased facilities for ingress and egress. The Refreshment Room will be under the superintendence of Mr. J. G. Watson.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, for the night or season, to be obtained at the Box Office, Bow-street; and at Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Under the especial

Patronage of the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATEY.

On THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1847, at Half-past Six, the celebrated and highly successful Equestrian Spectacle of the ROYAL FOX HUNT; or, LIFE'S COURSE OF MAN and STEED; with the Wonderful Feats of the celebrated Race-horse, Miss Love, bred by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, and run at Newmarket in several races, expressly trained to portray the life of the high-mettled Racer, the Derby Day, the Fox Chase, the Hunter, the Post Horse, and the Cab Horse. Brilliant Scenes of the Circle, and Feats of Horsemanship, by the British and Foreign Equestrian Clubs, with other Novelties. Concluding with a New Piece, DRAWN FOR THE MILITIA.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Acting and Stage-manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The celebrated ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, FELL, HARRINGTON, WHITE, STARWOOD, and KIMMON, will, in consequence of the triumphant success and unparalleled Attraction of these Performances, have the honour of continuing their INIMITTABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, at the above Theatre, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Doors open at Eight o'clock, and the Entertainment commences at Half-past Eight. Due Notice will be given of their next DAY PERFORMANCE. The Programme on each occasion will be selected from their most popular pieces, including several New Songs and Melodies. Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s. Amphitheatre, 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and places may be engaged at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES D'ANSAUTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS.—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, and Every Monday.—A

Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to a Double Transferable Ticket for Six Nights, and the subscription can commence on any Monday. The Palace Band consists of the same Artists as attend her Majesty's State Balls and Almacks. Conductor, Mr. WeipPERT; leader, Signor Z-rubini; cornet-a-pistons, Mr. Handley; ophicleide, M. Prospero; M. C. de Corrie, Commences at Ten o'clock. Tickets, Seven shillings each, at WeipPERT's Quadrille Office, 21, Soho-square.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.—

Under the Patronage of the Nobility, Gentry, and Several Distinguished Members of the Royal Academy. MADAME WARTON'S UNEQUALLED TABLEAU VIVANS, with increased attraction. MADAME WARTON, by particular desire, in her much admired productions of ENOCH, SAPPHO, VENUS, and in the New Series of Tableaux, every morning and evening during the week. The Public Press has unanimously declared this Exhibition to be unequalled. A Series of Novelties are in active preparation, and will shortly be pronounced. Each Tableau accompanied by Descriptive Music, by a Band of first-rate talent, conducted by Herr Redl. The Appointments and Decorations by Messrs. Adams, of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall. Morning Performance at 3; Evening at Half-past Six. Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Juveniles to the Stalls and Reserved Seats, Half-price.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—TENTH YEAR IN

LONDON.—ENTRUSTED TO THE EXTRAORDINARY, CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street.—On WEDNESDAY Next, Feb. 24, and FRIDAY, Feb. 26, Mr. LOVE will present, for the first time here, a POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENT on a Novel Construction, with New and Appropriate Mutative Costumes and Appointments throughout, entitled A CHRISTMAS PART IN THE OLDEN TIME. LOVE will represent, visibly and invisibly, the host and hostess, guests and servants. With other Extraordinary and particularised in Programmes. Berlin at Eight. Doors open half an hour earlier. Tickets, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 25, Mr. LOVE will give an ENTERTAINMENT at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, PECKHAM; on TUESDAY, March 2, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, HACKNEY; on MONDAY, March 8, at the MANOR ROOMS, STOKE NEWINGTON; and on TUESDAY, March 9, at SUSSEX HALL.

THE MAN IN THE MOON.

"This is an admirable and extremely funny. The illustrations, by Phil Meadows, Hine, Thomas, &c., are capital, and as the Engineers for the Amalgamation of the Broad Gauge of Fanciful with the Narrow Gauge of Fact into the Grand General Amusement Junction, Albert Smith and Angus B. Reach, head the Brigade and the Stephensons follow. THE MAN IN THE MOON is one of the most pleasant companions for the fireside, or for a railway trip, that has ever tendered his services to a laughter-loving public."—Sun.

No. 3 will be ready with the Magazine for March. NOS. 1 and 2 have been REPRINTED, and may be had of all Booksellers. Office, 17, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

COINS OF THE ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS: History of

the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottos, is just published by P. WILKINSON, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post. Bought, Catalogued, &c.

WILLIAM HOWITT and the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL: an

Appeal to the Press and the People, by JOHN SAUNDERS, to appear (FREE) with the March Part of the "People's Journal," at 4s. each. Part 1, on the 1st of March. Not received later than the 22nd.—"People's Journal" Office, 69, Fleet-street.

TREATISE ON DIET AND REGIMEN. Fourth Edition.

much enlarged, and re-written, embracing the more recent views, facts, and discoveries of Chemistry, and Statistics. By WILLIAM HENRY ROBERTSON, M.D., Physician to the Buxton Bath, &c. &c. Part I, on the 1st of March.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

THE EYE.—Price 1s., or free for 16 stamps.

A POPULAR LECTURE, with Plain Directions for the Preservation of Sight, and the Treatment of Diseases of the Eye (in contradistinction to the present dangerous system), based on many thousands of cases in India. Also, the first Principles of Operations performed on the Eye. By F. H. BRET, M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon, Western Eye Institution, and late Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Calcutta, &c., with several Plates. HATCHARD, Piccadilly.

On the 1st of March, to be completed in Twelve Monthly Divisions, price 4s. each, THE ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPEARE. Revised from the

best Authorities, with Annotations, and Introductory Remarks on the Plays by distinguished writers. Also, a Memoir of Shakspeare, and an Essay on his Genius, by Henry Cornwall, with a beautiful Portrait, engraved by Holl, on steel; a Series of new Illustrative Etchings, forming Frontispieces to the various Plays, and one thousand Engravings on Wood, designed by Kenny Meadows.—London: W. S. OBEY and Co., Amen-corner, and 147, Strand; and 5, Post-office-place, Liverpool.

Price only 8d., thirty-fifth edition, ODELL'S SYSTEM OF SHORT-HAND, by which the nature

of taking down Sermons, Lectures, Trials, Speeches, &c., may be acquired in a few hours, without the aid of a master! * * * Beware of spurious editions, and ask for "Odell's Short-Hand, price 8d." * * * The best, and, at the same time, the cheapest book of the sort which has ever fallen under the notice of an Athenian. London: R. GROOMBRIDGE and Sons, 4, Paternoster-row; and GEORGE ODELL, 15, Finsbury-square, Cavendish-square. May be had of all Booksellers. * * * Post-free for eleven stamps.

BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE.

THE NEW AND REVISED EDITION, CONTAINING ALL THE NEW CREATIONS TO THE PRESENT TIME, and Corrected throughout from the Personal Communications of the Nobility, &c., in ONE VOLUME, comprising as much matter as 20 ordinary volumes, and illustrated with 1000 Engravings of Arms, &c.

Will be Ready for Delivery with the Magazine, on the 27th of February. Orders received by all Booksellers.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MR. DISRAELI'S NEW WORK.

Just Ready, in 3 Vols., Post 8vo., THE NEW CRUSADE.

By B. DISRAELI, M.P., Author of "Coningsby," "Sybil," &c.

THE FOLLOWING WORKS ARE NOW READY.

ADVENTURES OF THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS. By WILLIAM GRATTAN, Esq., Late Lieutenant, Connaught Rangers. 2 Vols., 21s. bound.

THE STORY OF LILLY DAWSON. By MRS. CROWE, Authors of "Susan Hopley." 3 vols. 11s.

TEMPTATION AND ATONEMENT. By MRS. GORE, Authors of "The Banker's Wife." &c. 3 vols. HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MATEUR GARDENERS are earnestly requested to send for

DEANE'S ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATIONS, which contain every information necessary for the selection and purchase of Horticultural Implements. Deane's Expositions comprise not only every essential article already well known, and patronised by the leading gardeners of the day, but also all the very latest Novelties, provided they possess real merit. They are forwarded, Free, to all parts of the United Kingdom.—Deane's Horticultural Warehouse, opening to the Monument—46, King William-street, London-bridge.

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BOOK SOCIETIES in every part of the Kingdom, on a New and Improved Plan. This Plan, embracing the facilities afforded by the reduced postage, railroads, and steam vessels, will extend the accommodations of one of the Largest Libraries of the Metropolis to the most distant parts of the Empire.—Sent gratis and post free, to orders enclosing two stamps, addressed Messrs. SAUNDERS and OILEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

DANCING, CALISTHENIC, and ORTHOPEDICAL

EXERCISES.—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry that her ACADEMY FOR DANCING, CALISTHENICS, and ORTHOPEDICAL EXERCISES will COMMENCE at the Hanover-square Rooms on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., and on MONDAY, the 1st of MARCH, at Two o'clock; at her Residence, Tottenham-green, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of MARCH, ladies prepared for presentation at Court. Schools and families attended. For terms, address to Mrs. Frederick Finney, Tottenham-green.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES.—234, Regent-street.

Mr. KILBURN begs the favour of an inspection of these MINIATURES, which are an improvement upon the Daguerrotype Portraits. The likeness taken by the Photographic process serves much more fully than any other, which is painted by the hand of man. The productions on ivory are so celebrated in Paris. They have, when finished, all the delicacy of an elaborate Miniature, with the infallible accuracy of expression only attainable by the Photographic process. Licensed by the Patentes.

ART-UNION OF LONDON: incorporated by Royal Charter.

President.—H. R. H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.

The list for the current year is now open. Subscribers will receive for each guinea paid, besides the chance of obtaining a work of art at the distribution, a pair of prints, the "Last Embrace," and the "Neapolitan Wedding," engraved by Mr. Charles Rolis and Mr. F. A. Heath respectively, after T. Uwins, R.A., with a set of engravings in outline from seven of the cartoons submitted in competition for the premium of £500 offered by the Society for an historical picture.

4, Trafalgar-square. GEORGE GODWIN, } Hon.
LEWIS COCKOCK, } Secs.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, an

APPRENTICE to the BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS. Address, WETTON'S Library, Guildford-street, Chertsey.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A CHEMIST in the

Principal Market Town in Middlesex has a vacancy for a well-disposed and well-educated Youth as an APPRENTICE. He will have every opportunity of becoming a first-rate practical man of business. Address (post-paid) A. B., care of Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street.

HALF-PINTS PORT and SHERRY, 10s. 6d. Per Dozen.—

"Four glasses of capital wine, in an elegant bottle, called a demi-semi-grover, an ornament to any dinner-table."—Post. "Suitable to all classes."—Times. Forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom. £2 order carriage-free.—QUAVER WINE STORES, 12, Villiers-street, Strand. WM. PENNY, Manager. Two deliveries daily in London and vicinity.

THE MINISTER'S STATEMENT having entirely set at

rest the question of tea duties, the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY point out to Dealers and the Public, that the Government have, whilst the tea was the most remote probability of a reduction, that the present very low prices offer every inducement to purchase freely. Usual Black, in 6 lb bags, at 2s. 6d. Other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. Choice, 9d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d.—Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at

the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted to travel 100 miles in 24 hours. The great reduction of price at once settles all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office order payable to John Jones for £4 4s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

FOR COMPLEXION.—DAWSON'S DEPILATORY

credulously smoothes hairs from any part of the skin in a few minutes, without the least unpleasantness, leaving the skin perfectly fair and soft. 3s. 6d. and 6s. per packet. DAWSON'S AUXILIARY prevents Baldness or Greyness, and infallibly preserves the Hair in youthful perfection. 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle. A saving in the larger bottles. DAWSON'S ERIOTABLE SHAVING SOAP, which renders the operation in all cases perfectly pleasant and expeditious, 1s. per cake. Sold by Barclay, Farringdon-street; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 2, 9, Strand; Hannay, 65, Sangar, 158, Oxford-street. Beware of Imitations.

CATCHPOLE and WILLIAMS, 120, Regent-street, Silver-

smiths and Jewellers.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of a Dissolution of Partnership, a large portion of the Splendid Stock of the above firm must be disposed of at a great reduction of price, consisting of every variety of the most elegant Plate, new and second hand, useful and ornamental; with an extensive assortment of the best Sheffield Plate, Diamonds, Pearls, Fancy Jewellery, English and Geneva Watches. A choice collection of Sacramental and Presentation Plate, &c.

N.B.—Mr. CATCHPOLE takes the opportunity of respectfully acquainting his numerous patrons that no interruption will take place in the ordinary business of the house, which is conducted by himself as usual.—120, Regent-street, Feb. 16, 1847.

CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS and LAMP

MORTARS.—These incomparable Night Lamps are now manufactured in beautiful plain, coloured, and painted glass, and paper mache, which, with the great improvements that have been made in the Lamp Mortars, render them, without exception, the most elegant and perfect night lamp ever invented. 1s. 6d. and upwards. Clarke's Mortars, 70s. per box. CLARKE'S PATENT NURSERY LAMP.—This lamp burns the Patent Lamp Mortars, and will be found invaluable not only in the Nursery but in the Bachelor's room; it will keep hot a quart of water, or a pint of water and pint of food, at an expense of one half-penny for six hours, besides serving as an excellent night lamp; it is entirely free from smell or smoke, and perfect night lamp, ever invented. Reduction of price, consisting of every variety of Mortars, Oilmen, and Grocers, in the Kingdom, and wholesale at the Patent Lamp Manufactory, 56, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now

in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Byle's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John's-mews, Bedford-row.

CHESS.—THE CHESS SHIRT.—This very novel and effective

pattern, formed simply by the tasteful arrangement of the various Chess figures, is now ready and may be had of all haberdashers and shirt-makers, at the usual prices of fancy shirts.—Wholesale only of the manufacturers, 1191, Wood-street, Cheapside.

BERLIN WOOL, 9d. an Ounce, all colours. For this week

only, previous to extensive alterations. Sale of Fringes, Gimps, Dress Trimmings, Silks, and everything for the Work-table, at greatly reduced prices, at E. D. ROGERS, 101, Borough, late Edgcomb. Berlin patterns half price.

THE attention of Ladies is respectfully requested to the NOR-

WICH COTTON COMPANY'S (J. L. BARBER and Co.) 3 and 6 Cord Sewing, Knitting, and Netting Cotton, as being of the most beautiful texture of any yet produced. It is wound on reels in 100, 200, and 300 yards; and can be had at all the most respectable Morcers, Drapers, and Haberdashers; and, as he is offering them for the next few weeks, Trapp, 35, Friday-street, Cheapside, and of J. L. Barber and Co., Norwich.

ADVANTAGES OF MONEY.—JOHN HARVEY and Co.,

9, Ludgate-hill, have purchased (for cash) several thousand PAISLEY SHAWLS, of the choicest and richest designs, all newly manufactured for the present season, and which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to be a great inducement to Ladies to become purchasers.—N.B. The whole of the above will be ready for inspection on Monday next, the 22nd instant.

THE BARGAINS that DISON'S BEAUTIFUL STOCK

comprises, owing to his giving away his profit to his customers, will soon be diminished, and the advantage ceases, as the alterations will now very shortly commence. Lace Dresses, Flowers, Caps, Berthas, Collars, Cuffs, Collarettes, Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., could never be bought at such low prices, as he is offering them for the next few weeks. Hasten then, Ladies, to take advantage of DISON'S SELLING OFF, at No. 37, REGENT-STREET.

TO MILLINERS and RIBBON BUYERS.

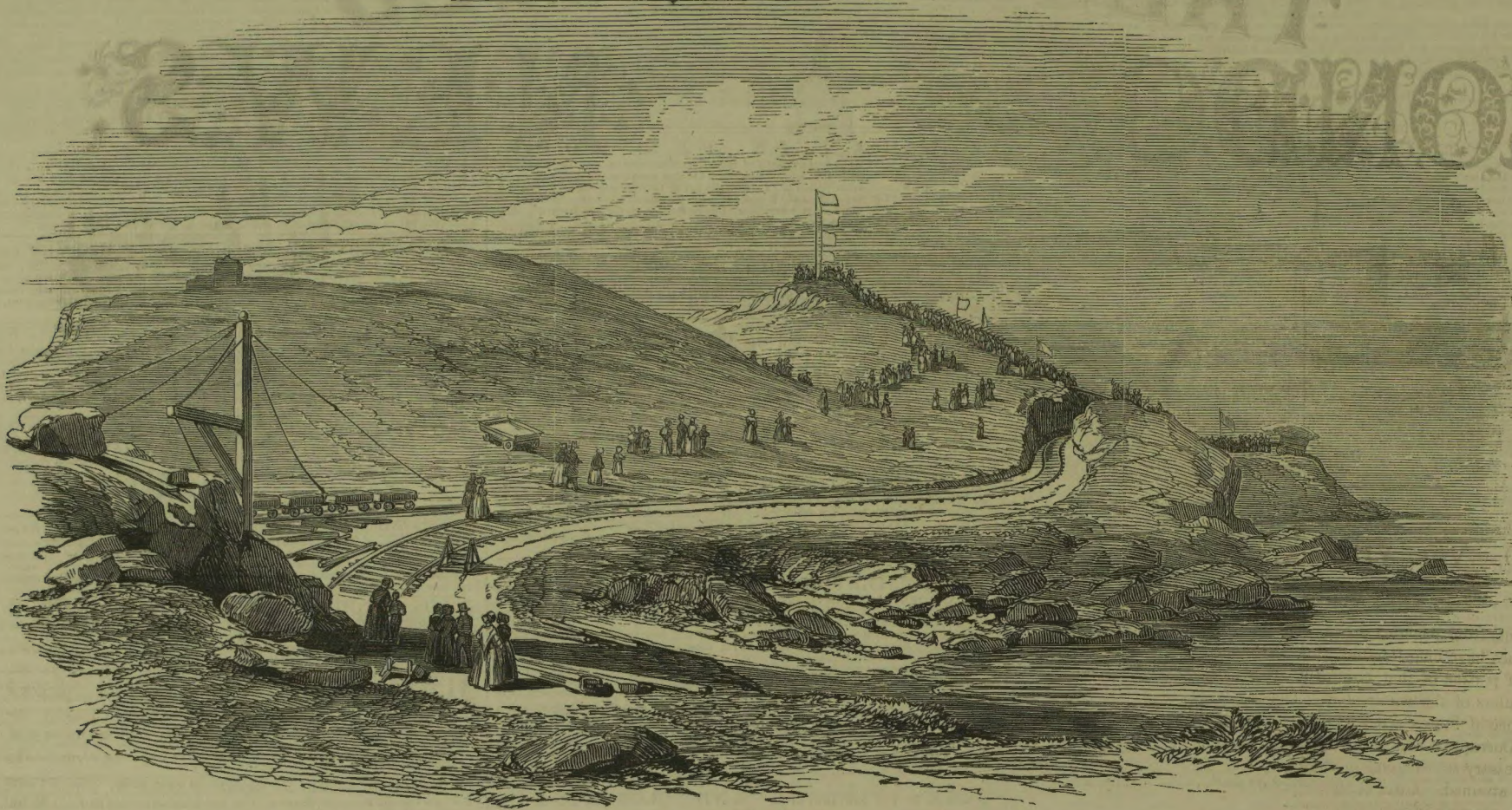
THE STOCK OF A FRENCH MANUFACTURER at HALF PRICE. 450 Pieces of Fringed Lustrous Ribbons, at 3s. 6d. per yard. 700 Pieces of Rich Satin Bonnet Ribbons, at 4s. 350 Pieces of New Terry Ribbons, at 10s. per yard. Patterns sent to Milliners in the Country free of expense. Address KING and SHEATH, 261, Regent-street, London.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS.

HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.—Paper Models.

LOOK TO YOUR TAILORS' BILLS, and Visit the NOTED

WEST-END TAILORING DEPOT, Thirteen Doors west of



THE FOUNDING OF A HARBOUR OF REFUGE AT ALDERNEY.

HARBOUR OF REFUGE IN ALDERNEY.

On Friday, the 12th inst., the founding of a Harbour of Refuge upon the shores of the Isle of Alderney, was commenced with imposing ceremony. The Alderney authorities invited many of their Guernsey friends to participate in the joy of an event so memorable in the annals of their little island; in the morning a large party left Guernsey in the *Ariadne* steamer; and, shortly after one o'clock, the vessel entered the Swinge, giving notice of her approach by the discharge of two or three rounds from a small piece of cannon, the band playing in fine style. A glance along this side of the island indicated that something extraordinary was about to be proceeded with by the inhabitants. Passing Grosnez-point, might be seen several flags hoisted on a staff; and, in an opposite direction, about 400 yards distant, similar emblems of rejoicing waved over the Bouillonaise, a rock in the midst of the sea. At twenty minutes before two, the *Ariadne* cast anchor in the roadstead; her passengers disembarking with as much haste as possible, in order to be spectators of the ceremony. The first object that caught the eye on nearing the shore, was the union-jack flying on the pier-heads; the shipping in the harbour, and a vessel in the roadstead, being similarly decorated. A large concourse of persons in holiday attire had by this time assembled on the pier, to witness the landing of the passengers, whom they greeted with many a right-hearted welcome. The houses in the vicinity of the harbour displayed as many flags as were procurable; and in the town of St. Anne, were similar tokens of rejoicing.

The Royal Militia Artillery, under the command of Captain Samuel Robilliard, mustered on the Butes, at two o'clock; and the Infantry, under Major Barben-son (the Queen's Procureur), were drawn up in the square opposite the house of John Guadion, Esq., Judge of Alderney. The children belonging to the schools, under their respective teachers, were also assembled in the square. The Court, at this time, had met at the Judge's residence.

At about half-past two, orders were given to move; when Lieutenant Robilliard, R.N., followed by a standard-bearer, headed the procession—the amateur band taking the lead, accompanied by the band of the Island—the whole proceeding through Braye-road, and, turning off to the left, took their position on the height which overlooks Grosnez-point. The inhabitants flanked the Militia, which gave the assemblage a very interesting appearance.

At a few minutes before three o'clock, the members of the Court, and other of the civil authorities, accompanied by Colonel De Havilland, and preceded by the Judge, arrived on Grosnez-point—the place appointed for performing the ceremony. The foundation stone—a large block of granite, quarried from an adjacent hill—was deposited on a truck, at the extreme point of the rock, ready to be thrown into the sea. Mr. Dickson, engineer, and Mr. Bisset, superintendent of the works, having signified that everything was ready, the Rev. George Guille, minister of the church at Alderney, offered an impressive prayer to God for a blessing on the undertaking. Mr. Gaudion then briefly addressed the spectators, and concluded with a hope that the port would prove a haven of refuge to the ships of all nations that might require it.

The hinder part of the truck was now raised, and the stone fell to the bottom of the cliff, receiving in its descent the loud, hearty, and repeated cheers of the assembled populace. The booming of artillery, and the rolling of musketry, testified that the ceremony had terminated. Before the procession quitted the spot, three cheers were given for Colonel de Havilland, for his kindness in coming to the Island to assist at the interesting fête.

In the evening, several gentlemen of the island dined together at Baber's Hotel, on the Butes, to celebrate the event, at the expense of the Court. We have not room for a report of the after-dinner proceedings. Among other toasts, the health of General Napier, the Lieutenant-Governor, was drunk with great applause; and Colonel de Havilland, in proposing the health of Mr. Dixon, the Clerk of the Works,

stated that the harbour would afford a safe shelter for vessels which would not come to Guernsey at present; but he hoped that Guernsey would soon have its turn, and he should be glad to see the works there under the same management as those of Alderney.

At nine o'clock, the company retired on the *Butes*, where there was a considerable assemblage of persons, to witness an exhibition of fireworks, which had been procured from London, by private subscription. The exhibition lasted upwards of an hour. Among the pyrotechnic devices was one bearing the inscription, "MAY THE HARBOUR PROSPER," which had a most beautiful effect.

The feasting was not confined to the members of the Court and their friends, inasmuch as a goodly number of farmers met together the same evening, and partook of an excellent dinner.

Whilst the above proceedings were going on at the upper part of the town, provision was made by the contractors for the entertainment of the workmen at Braye. A large store had been fitted up for the reception of about 150 persons, who were regaled with roast beef, &c. The crew of the *Ariadne*, on the invitation given, were also present, and joined in the festivities.

After the fire-works, a ball was also given, at which the *élite* of the island was present. Colonel De Havilland and the amiable Mrs. Woods, had the honour of opening the ball.

On the works, at Alderney, a number of men have for some time been engaged in clearing the ground on the west side of Braye Bay, quarrying stone, and laying down tramways for conveying it to the break-water about to be formed for sheltering the bay, from the western point over Bouillonaise rock—a length of about 400 yards. The stones, shapeless blocks, will be thrown in from trucks. Messrs. Walker and Burgess are the engineers, and Messrs. Jackson and Bean, the contractors.

Our illustration of this event is from a spirited sketch by Mr. Paul J. Nafel; and the accompanying details of the proceedings have been abridged from a lengthened report in *The Comet* (Guernsey) journal.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY PLATE.

The Directors of the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company, some time since, resolved to present their highly-respected Chairman, Mr. Houldsworth, some fitting testimonial of their sense of his valuable services in that capacity. They, accordingly, decided on a service of plate, and to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell was confided the manufacture. They have produced a very

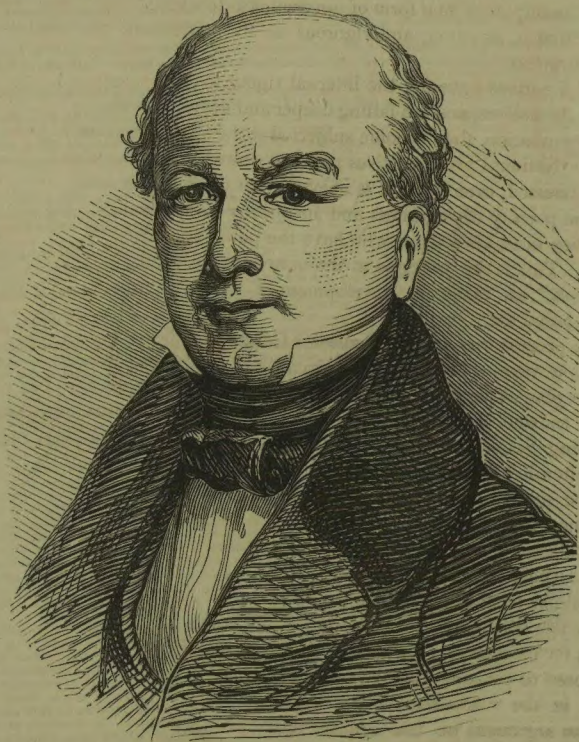
classic and superb service, weighing upwards of three thousand ounces.

The principal piece (which we have engraved) is of an ornamental character. It consists of a triangular base, around which are figures of Sir Robert Peel, Watt, and Mr. George Stephenson: the whole is surmounted by a figure representing Science. On one of the panels is a representation, in relief, of Summit Tunnel, one of the principal works on the line of railway. It is a very exquisite piece of workmanship, and has been modelled under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, the Royal Academician. There are, also, some very elaborate Vases in the service.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE ROBINS.

If the honourable attainment of pre-eminence in any walk of life evinces superior merit and ability, surely, the subject of this brief notice, Mr. George Robins, the celebrated auctioneer, who died at Brighton on the 8th inst., deserves especial commendation; for, in the arduous occupation to which he so long devoted his energies, he stood, confessedly, in the foremost rank.

Mr. Robins began to wield the hammer before he had attained the age of nineteen; for, whilst attending a large sale in Yorkshire, he was unexpectedly called upon to act for his father, who, from indisposition, was unable to officiate. From that time to the present, during a period of fifty years, he enjoyed the uninterrupted good opinion of the public: perhaps no man ever boasted of a more extraordinary catalogue of business, the most extensive estates in the kingdom



THE LATE MR. GEORGE ROBINS.

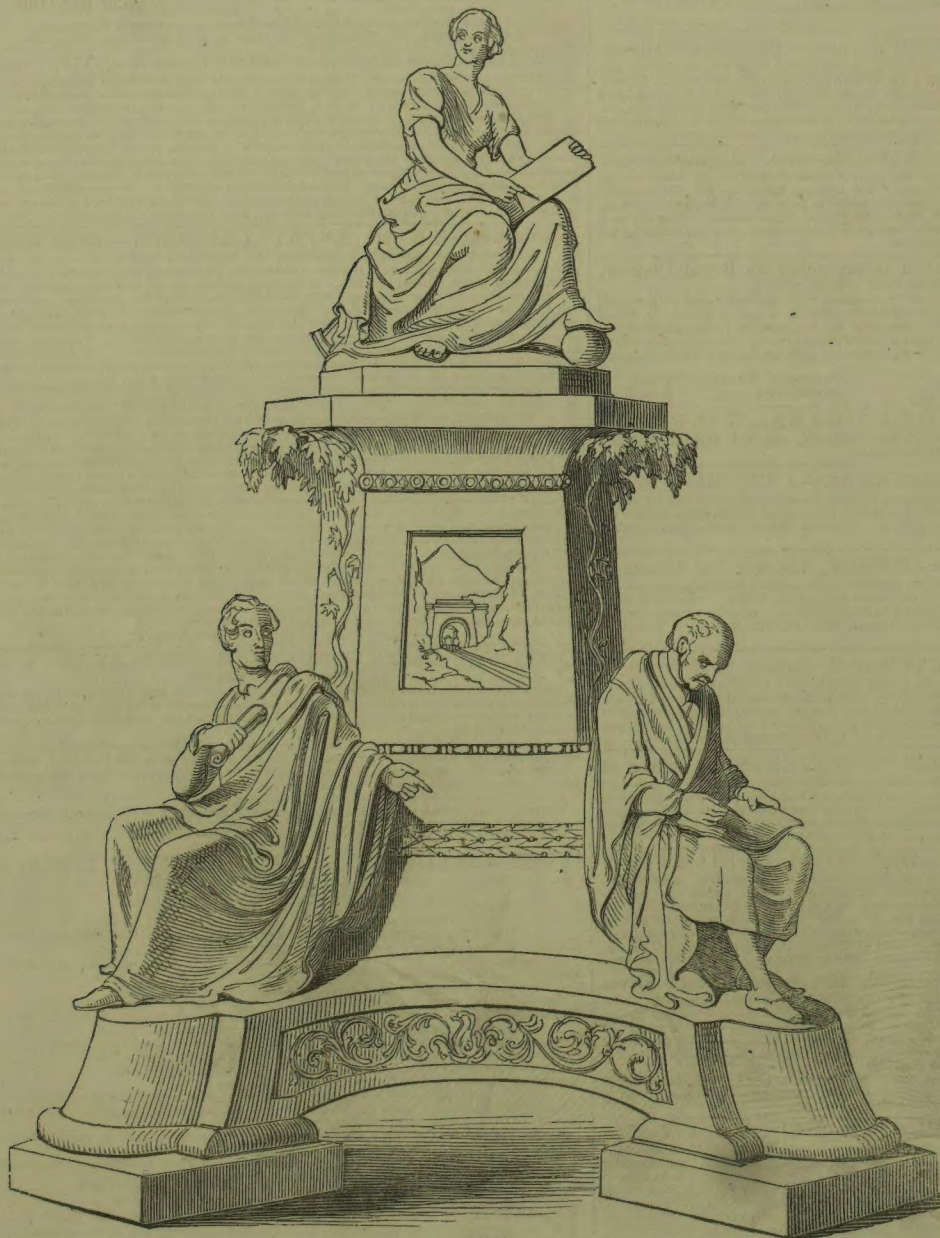
as well as in all parts of the globe, having passed through his hands. The wonderful skill and tact with which every advantage connected with the property he had to describe was seized upon and turned to profit, in his glowing descriptions and his ready wit and *repartee* in the rostrum, are well known. His announcements were unlike those of any of his contemporaries; they were highly-coloured, graphic, and often clever, and that they were his own productions there is ample reason to believe. Overwrought as they were, he has been heard to say in no instance was ever a purchase repudiated on the ground of mis-description; whilst in many cases bargains to a heavy amount have been made by persons who had never seen or heard of the estate when they entered the auction room, but were overcome by his persuasive eloquence.

Mr. Robins was a truly charitable man; and utterly eschewed politics. Many years ago, when at Margate, he assisted the funds of the Sea-Bathing Infirmary, by holding a plate for contributions outside the church gate, when he, with several other gentlemen, was taken into custody as a rogue and vagabond, for begging, and was afterwards compelled to attend the Dover Sessions, where no evidence was offered against him. He subsequently instituted an action against the magistrates of Margate at the Maidstone Assizes; he obtained damages; and to this day a tablet in the walls of the Institution at Margate records his victory, and the increase to the funds for the Infirmary. Owing to his determined hostility, in conjunction with the late Mr. Calcraft, to the sub-committee of Drury-lane Theatre, in the years 1817 and 1818, and their exposition of mal-governance, a new system was introduced, by which this splendid theatre was nearly released from a load of debt; and, at a later period, his exertions were mainly instrumental in resuscitating the fortunes of Covent Garden Theatre.

Perhaps no man in his station was more courted by his superiors, by whom his manly, straightforward conduct was appreciated, his advice often sought; and amongst the men of his day he was always welcome. The description of a dinner given by him to Lord Byron is recorded by Moore; when Lord Kinnaird and his brother, Sheridan, Colman, John Kemble, and other eminent men were present.

In his private life he was strictly a domestic man, always ready to do good and to succour the distressed. He has left a widow and seven young children, which his exertions have enabled him to provide for in an ample manner.

His advocacy of the claims of comedians and their families to public sympathy was very successful: for Emery's widow and children he thus secured a competency; and Mrs. Bland, and many others were greatly indebted to him for his exertions in their behalf.



MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY PLATE.